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ORIGINAL JOURNALS

OF THE

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

1804–1806

IN SEVEN VOLUMES AND AN ATLAS

ATLAS

ATLAS

ACCOMPANYING THE

ORIGINAL JOURNALS

OF THE

LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION

1804-1806

BEING FACSIMILE REPRODUCTIONS OF MAPS, chiefly by William Clark, illustrating the route of the expedition, with sites of camping places and Indian villages, besides much miscellaneous data. Now for the first time published, from the original manuscripts in the possession of Mrs. Julia Clark Voorhis and Miss Eleanor Glasgow Voorhis, together with a modern map of the route prepared especially for this volume

Edited, with Introduction, by

REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, LL.D.

Editor of "The Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents," etc.

VOLUME EIGHT

NEW YORK

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1905

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INTRODUCTION

THE remarkable series of charts given in this volume illustrate in detail almost the entire route of the Lewis and Clark expedition, both on the outward and the return journeys, with sites of camping-places and Indian villages, and further enriched with much interesting comment on the country and the natives. An account of their discovery will be found in the Introduction to Vol. I of the present series, pp. l–liii. Save for Nos. 1–3, which are copies of contemporary French and Spanish manuscript maps, and doubtless were carried upon the expedition, several traced from rude Indian drawings, and No. 37, which bears Lewis's chirography, all appear to have been the work of Clark, who was the recognized draughtsman of the party. When we consider the conditions under which these charts were drawn, — in the field, with crude astronomical instruments, and information derivable chiefly from daily observation and Indian reports, — their relative accuracy and topographical comprehension are worthy of our highest praise; they are eloquent witnesses of Clark's undoubted engineering skill.

The charts fall readily into certain groups:

I. A preliminary series (Nos. 1–3) being tracings of contemporary French and Spanish manuscripts. In this series we may also include No. 4, showing the neighborhood of the first winter's camp in Illinois, at River Dubois, opposite the mouth of the Missouri.

II. But one map (No. 5) appears to be extant, of the lower Missouri — that for the stretch above St. Charles, across a large portion of the present State of Missouri. Others are missing either by accident or because this portion of the river was well known to French and Spanish fur-traders, who even

thus early made annual voyages as far as the present site of Omaha.

III. When the expedition entered the comparatively unknown region peopled by the fierce Sioux and Arikara tribes, a careful record of the river's course is shown in a series of small but exceedingly accurate maps (Nos. 6–11). These lay down the river channel continuously from a point near the southern boundary of South Dakota as far up as the site of Fort Mandan, some thirty-five miles above the present city of Bismarck — thus giving almost the entire stretch of the Missouri's course across the two Dakotas, with the islands, bends, and Indian villages upon the banks as they were found by the expedition a hundred years ago.

IV. This group consists of Nos. 11–13, prepared at Fort Mandan on information received from French and British traders, as well as from native reports. No. 11 shows the trail from the Assiniboin region, over which the Northwest Company's factors had come — to find, to their chagrin, that the Americans had established themselves among the Mandans, who were accounted the former's especial customers. Nos. 12 and 13 are conjectural maps of the country to the west, indicating the overland trail to the Yellowstone and the chief topographical features of the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains.

V. No. 14 is one of the principal maps of the series. It represents the course of the Missouri from Fort Mandan as far as the Falls, and embraces the route of the summer's travel in 1805 — from the time the Mandans were left behind (April 7) to the date when the portage was completed and the river approached through the Gates of the Mountains (July 15). This map was prepared by Clark with skilful care; it embodies the results of a series of preliminary field sketches (Nos. 15–25), draughted from day to day on rough sheets on which the "Courses and Distances" for each day's travel were also indicated. Using these eleven maps as a basis, Clark gives us in No. 14 the natural features, the affluents, the char-

acter of the banks, and the camping-places both going and returning; all this data being presented upon a Mercator's projection of squares of latitude and longitude. It is interesting to note that not possessing sheets of paper of sufficient size to produce so large a map, he pasted together those of ordinary dimensions. This was done at such angles that the sinuous course of the river is graphically represented. Nos. 26 and 26*a* are sketches of the topography of the Falls of the Missouri, and supplement those already published in volume three of this work, which were found in the codices of the journals proper.

Four additional maps were needed to complete the water route to the head-springs of Jefferson River, where the canoes were finally abandoned. These (Nos. 27–29*a*) portray in like careful manner: the Missouri through the Rocky Mountains, the Three Forks of that river, and the course of the Jefferson from its junction with Madison and Gallatin rivers through Beaver Head Valley to its upper forks. This was the course over which the expedition painfully struggled (July 16–Aug. 20, 1805) from the Great Falls, until it was no longer possible to drag or pole the canoes through the shallowing stream.

VI. We now come to three large maps, of which the first (No. 30) is probably the most important of the entire series: for herein is portrayed the much-discussed and little-understood route over the range of mountains lying between the head-springs of the Missouri and the plains of the Kooskooskee (Clearwater), where the friendly Flatheads (Chopunnish) preserved the expedition from starvation. On sheets of paper pasted together in the same ingenious fashion as before, Clark has laid down the entire horseback tour from Shoshoni Cove to the banks of the Lemhi; the crossing to the Bitterroot Valley — not perfectly elucidated up to the present publication; the passage down the Bitterroot; the rendezvous at Traveller's Rest; and the mountainous trail to the west, along the ridge north of the middle fork of the Kooskooskee, including the courses of Hungry and Collins creeks (so difficult to identify);

and finally, the emergence upon Weippe Prairie, the habitat of the hospitable Flatheads.

No. 31 shows the entire course of the Kooskooskee, its junction with Lewis (Snake) River, and the latter's bed as far as the Columbia, which is also given to the Umatilla, as well as some portion of its course above the junction of the Lewis. The point where the canoes were built is indicated, and the descent of the three rivers from October 17–19 is charted in much detail.

The third of the three large maps (No. 32) portrays all the lower stretch of the Columbia, from about the point where it becomes the boundary between the present States of Oregon and Washington, to its discharge into the Pacific, together with a part of the coast line of the latter. This is interesting not only for the detail and accuracy with which the river's course is traced, but as being probably our first chart of that great waterway above the tidal region.

There follow several small sketch maps (Nos. 33–36), showing details of the Columbia, evidently prepared only as preliminary to the making of No. 32. They have, however, an interest of their own, in marking certain camping-places and giving some other particulars not reproduced on the larger chart.

VII. Nos. 37–39 were those made at Fort Clatsop. No. 38 shows Clark's exploration of the coast when on his journey (Jan. 6–10, 1806) in search of the spoils of the stranded whale.

VIII. The next group of maps (Nos. 40–44) are all of Indian origin, and represent the information obtained on the return journey from the natives of the Western slope, in relation to tribal location, natural objects, and various mountain trails. It was upon the data thus gathered that the explorers based the bold conception of dividing the party, each section seeking not only increased geographical knowledge, but a more practicable passage than they had found on the outward journey, between Missouri and Columbia waters.

No. 43 is especially interesting in this connection. It maps several native trails over the great divide, and three available routes from Traveller's Rest to the Missouri — the most northerly of which was followed by Lewis, and the most southerly by Clark.

IX. The last group is devoted to Clark's return route. Of these, Nos. 45 and 46 refer to his crossing (July 4–9, 1806) from the Bitterroot Valley to the Forks of the Jefferson, and are somewhat contradictory and confused. A careful local study, however, may elucidate the main features of the trail, as well as throw light upon the outward journey between these two points.

Nos. 47 and 48 likewise indicate the journey from the Three Forks to the Yellowstone, over what is now the famous Bozeman Pass, and approximating the present route of the Northern Pacific Railway.

The remainder of the maps (Nos. 49–53) portray the basin of the Yellowstone. Here is the only gap in the continuity of the series. The first four maps are contiguous, and bring us to the neighborhood of old Fort Sarpy, near the eastern boundary of the present Crow Indian Reservation. One small map (No. 53) of the Yellowstone, near its junction with the Missouri, closes this series of original charts.

X. No. 54 has been prepared especially for this volume, on the basis of the maps above enumerated, and represents, on a condensed scale, the route of the entire journey in relation to modern conditions, from the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific and return. Necessarily compressed in order to present a bird's-eye view of the whole, the details must be sought through a close study of Clark's originals, in connection with the text of the journals themselves.

The points of the compass are roughly indicated by the placing of the captions at the south side of the maps.

R. G. T.

LIST OF MAPS

[All of them facsimiles of charts carried or made upon the expedition, chiefly by Clark; save that No. 54 was draughted especially for the present publication.]

1. The Upper Mississippi, Lower Ohio, and Lower Missouri rivers. Evidently copied from a contemporary French manuscript map.

2. "A Topogr[aphical] Sketch of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, exhibiting the various Nations and Tribes of Indians who inhabit the Country. Copied from the original Spanish MS. Map."

3. The Upper Mississippi system, and the Missouri system as far as the Mandans.

4. The neighborhood of Camp River Dubois, 1803–04.

5. The Missouri, from St. Charles to Isle au Parish, showing route from May 21—about June 20, 1804.

6. The Missouri, in South Dakota, from Mud Island (Isle au Vase) on the south, which Coues identifies as Snag Island, now far above Wheeler, South Dakota, to Elk Island (Isle au Biche) on the north. The latter, just below Medicine Knoll River, is not charted on ordinary maps.

This chart shows the route from September 10–23, 1804; it is remarkably accurate, and embraces the Big Bend of the Missouri. Clark gives here the French forms of the names, evidently those learned from his engagés.

7. The Missouri from just below Antelope Creek [R on High Water] to about the northern limit of Sully County, South Dakota — the Teton country. Diamond Island is not the one so called in the journals, but apparently the present H. Fishbeck Island. The route is shown for September 24—October 2, 1804.

8. The Missouri, about forty miles above the mouth of Cheyenne River. The river coming in at the right is Little Cheyenne. Lahoocatt Island is apparently the one now called Lafferty's; the present Cheyenne Agency is just above this point. The route is shown for October 2–5, 1804.

9. The region of the Arikara villages, on the Missouri — the route for October 7–15, 1804. The river at the bottom of the map is the present Moreau, in South Dakota, near the boundary of North Dakota. The lesser creeks bear the names of Arikara chiefs.

10. The Missouri in North Dakota, from about the point where it enters that state from South Dakota to just below the site of Bismarck — the route for October 15–21, 1804. "Chesscheet" is the present Little Heart River; the one about the centre of the map is intended for "Boulet," or Cannonball River; Carp River is that now known as Beaver Creek, in Emmons County, North Dakota.

11. The Missouri, in the neighborhood of Fort Mandan; showing the British fur-trade trail towards the Assiniboin.

12. Trail from the Mandans to the Yellowstone, derived apparently from Indian information obtained at Fort Mandan.

13. From the Mandans to the Rockies, based apparently on information obtained from French and Indians at Fort Mandan.

14. Sketch of the Missouri from Fort Mandan to the Rocky Mountains — "from the 7th April to the 15th July, 1805."

Part I. From Fort Mandan to Porcupine River — the route of April 7—May 3, 1805.

Part II. From camp of May 3 at Porcupine River to camp of May 27, just below Thompson's Creek.

Part III. From Thompson's Creek to the Rocky Mountains — the route of May 27—July 15, 1805.

15. The Missouri from Fort Mandan to above Goose Egg Lake — the route of April 7–13, 1805.

16. The Missouri from Goose Creek to White Earth River — the route of April 13–22, 1805.

17. The Missouri from White Earth River to twenty miles above

Martha's River, showing the mouth of the Yellowstone — the route of April 21–30, 1805.

18. The Missouri from Martha's River to just below Milk River — the route of April 30—May 7, 1805.

19. The Missouri from below Milk River to Pine Creek —the route from May 7–12, 1805.

20. The Missouri from Pine Creek to just below Musselshell River — the route of May 12–19, 1805, with indications of return camps in August, 1806.

21. The Missouri from below Musselshell River to South Mountain Creek — the route of May 19–24, 1805.

22*a*. Junction of the [Mussel]Shell and the Missouri, May 20, 1805.

23. The Missouri from South Mountain Creek to Judith's River — the route of May 24–28; with return camps also marked, in July, 1806.

24. The Missouri from Judith's River to Maria's River, showing also the course of the latter, and camping places for May 29—June 11, 1805, with indications of camping places in July, 1806.

25. The Missouri from the entrance of Maria's River to the Great Falls, showing camping places for June 11–29, 1805.

26. Junction of Missouri and Medicine [Sun] Rivers. Sketches of upper parts of Falls and of Giant Spring, or "Large fountain."

26*a*. Sketches of Great, Handsome, and Crooked Falls.

27. Gates of the Rocky Mountains, with camps of July 16–20, 1805.

28. Missouri River from Pryor's [Mitchell's] Creek [Montana] to the Three Forks of the Missouri — the route of July 21–24, 1805.

29. Missouri River from Gass's [Hot Springs] Creek to Three Forks; and Jefferson River to Philanthropy [Stinking Water] River— route of July 25—August 7, 1805.

29*a*. Jefferson River from Philanthropy to the Forks — the route of August 8–20, 1805.

30. "From Jeffersons River to the Forks of Kooskooske over the Rocky Mountains from the 25th of August to the 9th of October 1805."

This map is of especial importance, as showing the route over the divide, heretofore in doubt.

Part I. From camp of August 24 on Jefferson River to camp of September 3 on Clark's River.

Part II. From camp of September 4 on Clark's River to camp of September 16 on Kooskooskee River.

Part III. Kooskooskee River, from camp of September 17 to camp of October 7.

31. "Sketch of Kooskooske & Lewis's River from the 7th to the 19th of Octr 1805."

Part I. Kooskooske and Lewis's Rivers, showing route from October 7 to just below camp of October 11.

Part II. Lewis's and upper Columbia Rivers, from camp of October 12 to that of October 19.

32. "Sketch of the Columbia River from the forks, & the 19th of October 1805 to the 1st of Jany on the Pacific Ocean." The map also indicates camping places on the return journey, in April, 1806.

Part I. From camp of October 19 to that of October 29, showing the "Great Falls."

Part II. From Camp of October 29 just above the "Great Rapid" to camp of November 5.

Part III. From camp of November 5 to the Pacific, showing also the Pacific coast from "Cape Shalwater" on the north to Cape Lookout on the south.

33. Rapids of the Columbia; with camps of October 26–28, 1805.

34. The Columbia River from the Rapids to Wappato Island, showing camps of October 29—November 4, 1805, and the return camp on March 30, 1806.

35. A medley of sketches.

I. Pacific Coast, in neighborhood of Haley's Bay, and showing camps of November 8–17, 1805.

II. Camp of November 7; detail.

III. Camp of November 8; detail.

IV. Lower reaches of Columbia, showing outward camps of November 4–6, 1805, and the return camps of March 27–29, 1806.

36. Sketch-map of Haley's Bay, with camps of November 18, 19, and 26, 1805.

37. Lewis's sketch-map of Vancouver's Island, Nootka Sound, etc.

38. Sketch-map of the mouth of Columbia River and the route of Clark, January 6–10, 1806, showing tribes, measurements of streams, and elevations.

39. Sketch-map "given by a Clattsopp Indⁿ," showing the mouth of the Columbia.

40. Sketch given by Indians, April 18, 1806, at the Great Narrows of the Columbia, showing the basin of Lewis's River.

41. Sketch given by Cutnose, etc., May 3, 1806, showing Indian trails over the continental divide.

42. Sketch by Hohastillpilp, May 29, 1806, showing Indian trails over the continental divide.

43. Sketch obtained from Indians at Flathead River Camp, May 29–31, 1806. It shows trails and villages from the mouth of Clark's River to the Three Forks of the Missouri.

44. Indian sketch-map of the Lewis River system, showing trails and Indian villages.

45. Crossing the mountains, showing camps of July 4–8, 1806.

46. "Sketch of Capᵗ Clarks rout from Clark River to the head of Jeffersons River" — July 5–9, 1806.

47. Sketch-map of Gallatin and Madison rivers, with Clark's trail to the Yellowstone, July 13, 14, 1806.

48. Indian trails, derived from native information, of a route from the Three Forks of the Missouri to the Yellowstone, indicating Clark's camping places of July 13–15, 1806.

49. The Yellowstone, from the place where Clark reached it to Stillwater Creek, showing Clark's camps, July 15–7 [17], 1806.

50. The Yellowstone, from Rose [Stillwater] Creek to Pryor's River, July 18–24, 1806, showing the place where Clark's canoes were built.

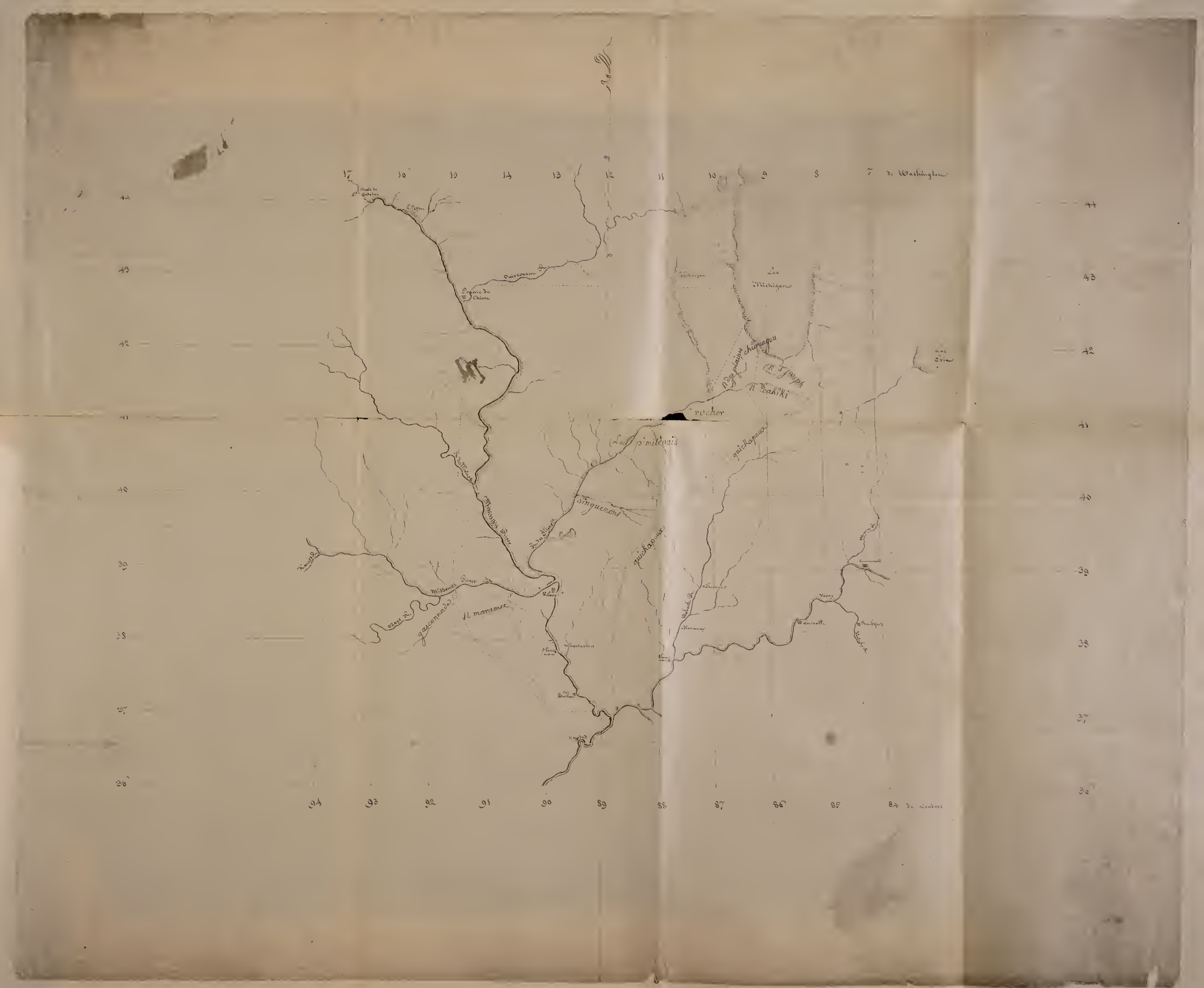
51. The Yellowstone, from Pompey's Pillar to Little Wolf River, passing the mouth of Bighorn River, showing Clark's camps, July 25–27, 1806.

52. The Yellowstone, from Little Wolf to Big Dry River, showing Clark's camping place of July 27, 1806.

53. The Yellowstone, near its junction with the Missouri, showing Clark's camping place of August 1, 1806; also indicating buffalo crossings.

54. Route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, showing its relation to modern geographical conditions.

Drawn expressly for the present publication, and based upon a study of the original manuscript charts herein reproduced in facsimile.



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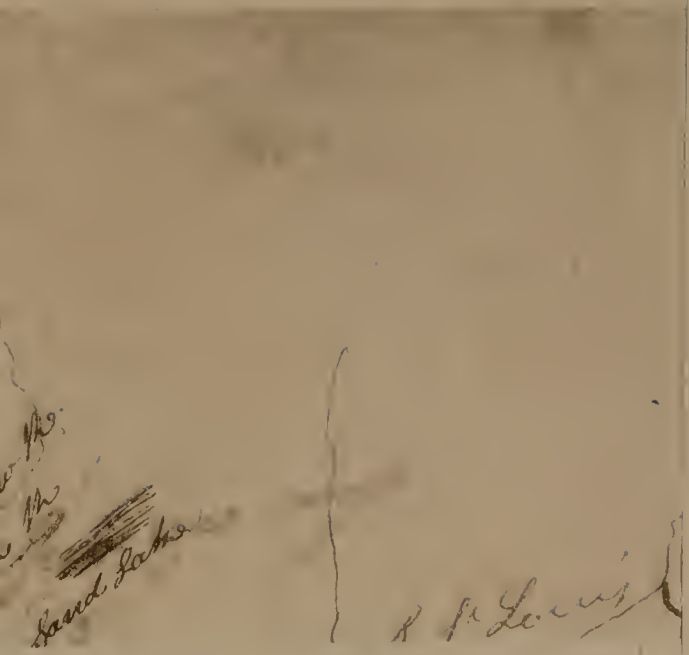
A Topogra Sketch

PACIFIC

OCEAN


Sand Lake
St Louis

Lake Superior
Lake Superior
Red River
Assiniboine R.
Mississippi River
Missouri R.
Yellow Stone River
Platte River
Arkansas R.
Red Cedar R.
Wisconsin R.
Fox R.
Illinois R.
Rock River
Kaskaskia R.
Ohio R.
Wabash R.
Lake Michigan
Lake Winnipic
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Lake Winnipeg
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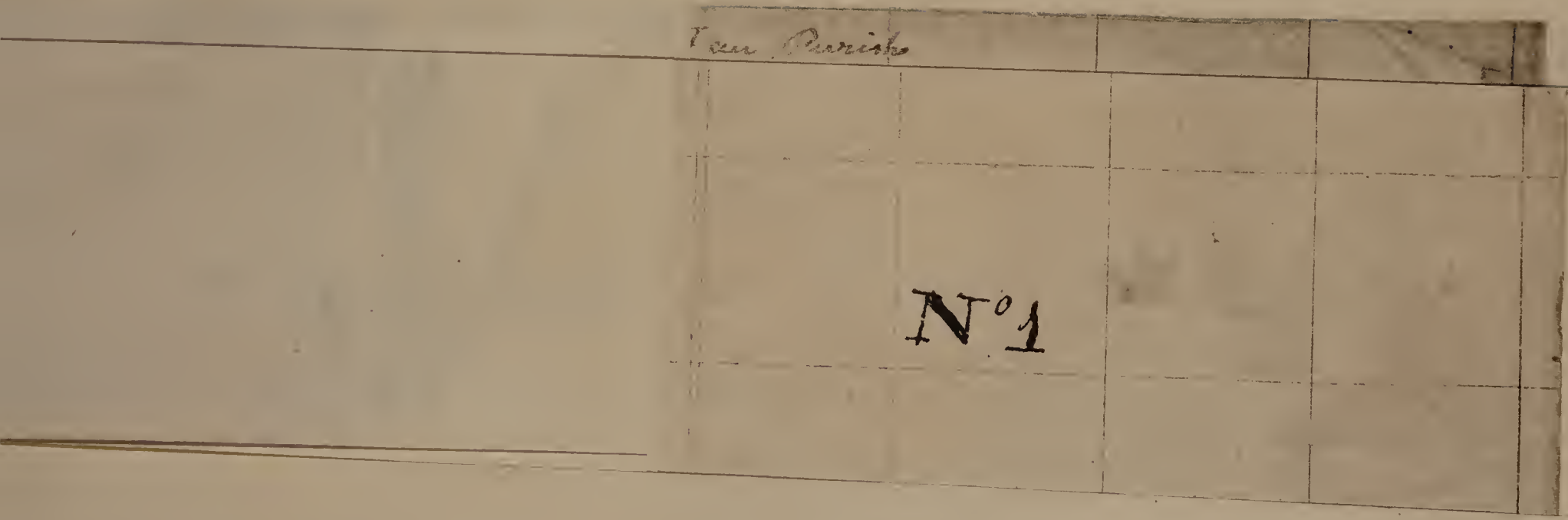
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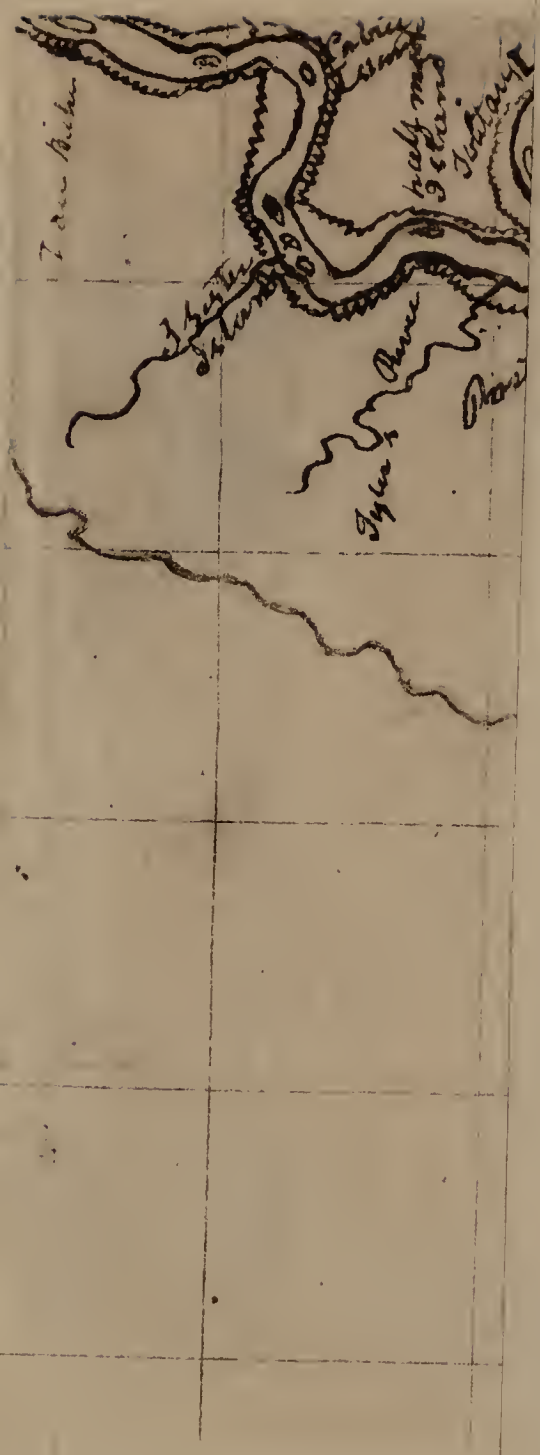
Route from May 21—about June 20, 1804.


Cabinda
Italy mts
Sultan
Izhaki
Island
Ogowe River

6. The Missouri River, in South Dakota, from Mud Island to Elk Island. Route from September 10–23, 1804.

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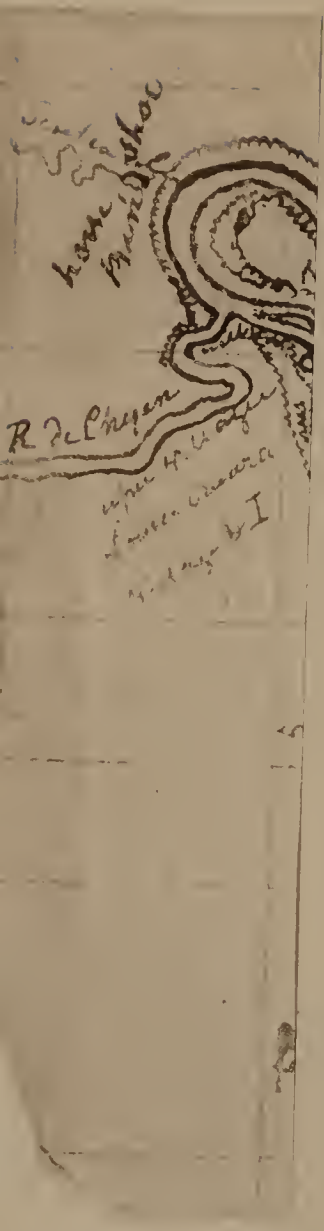
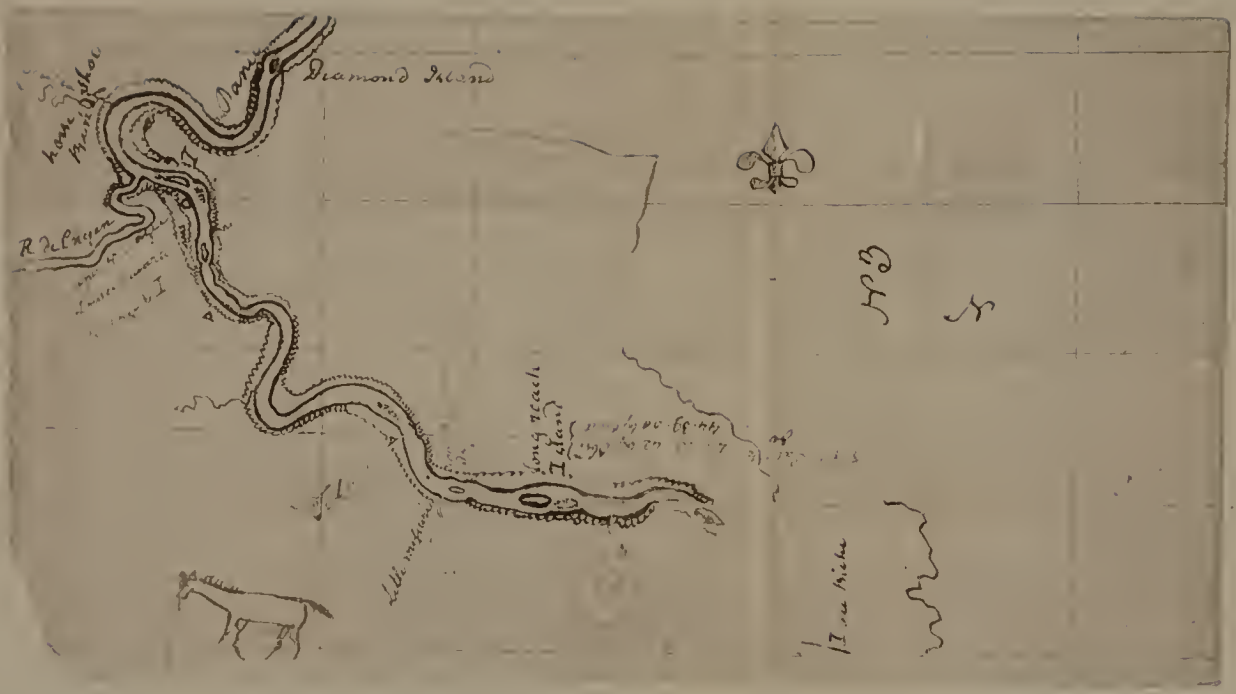

R. de Chagres



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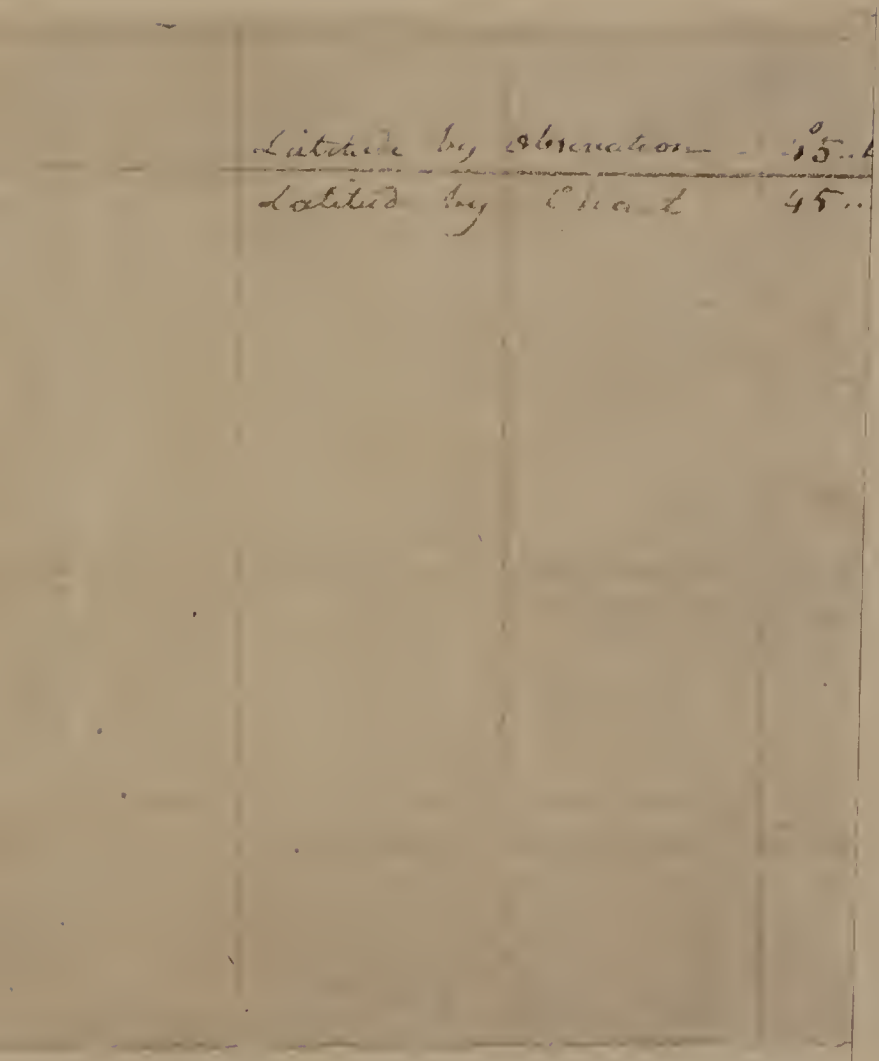

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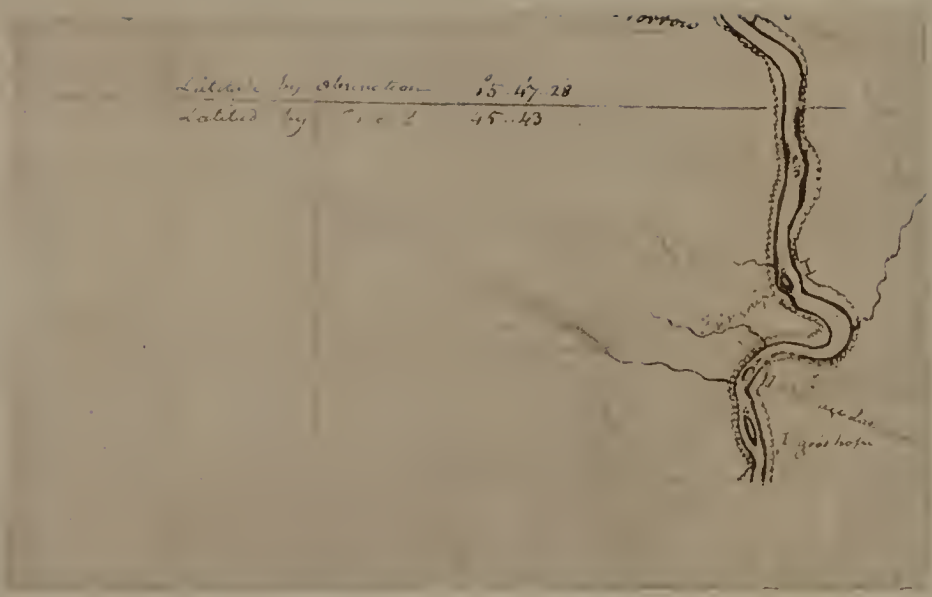

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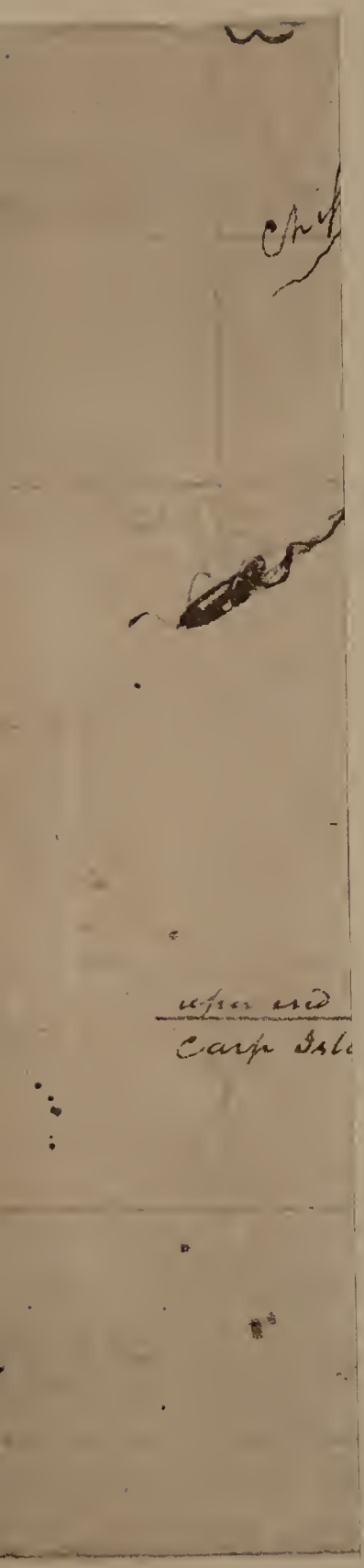

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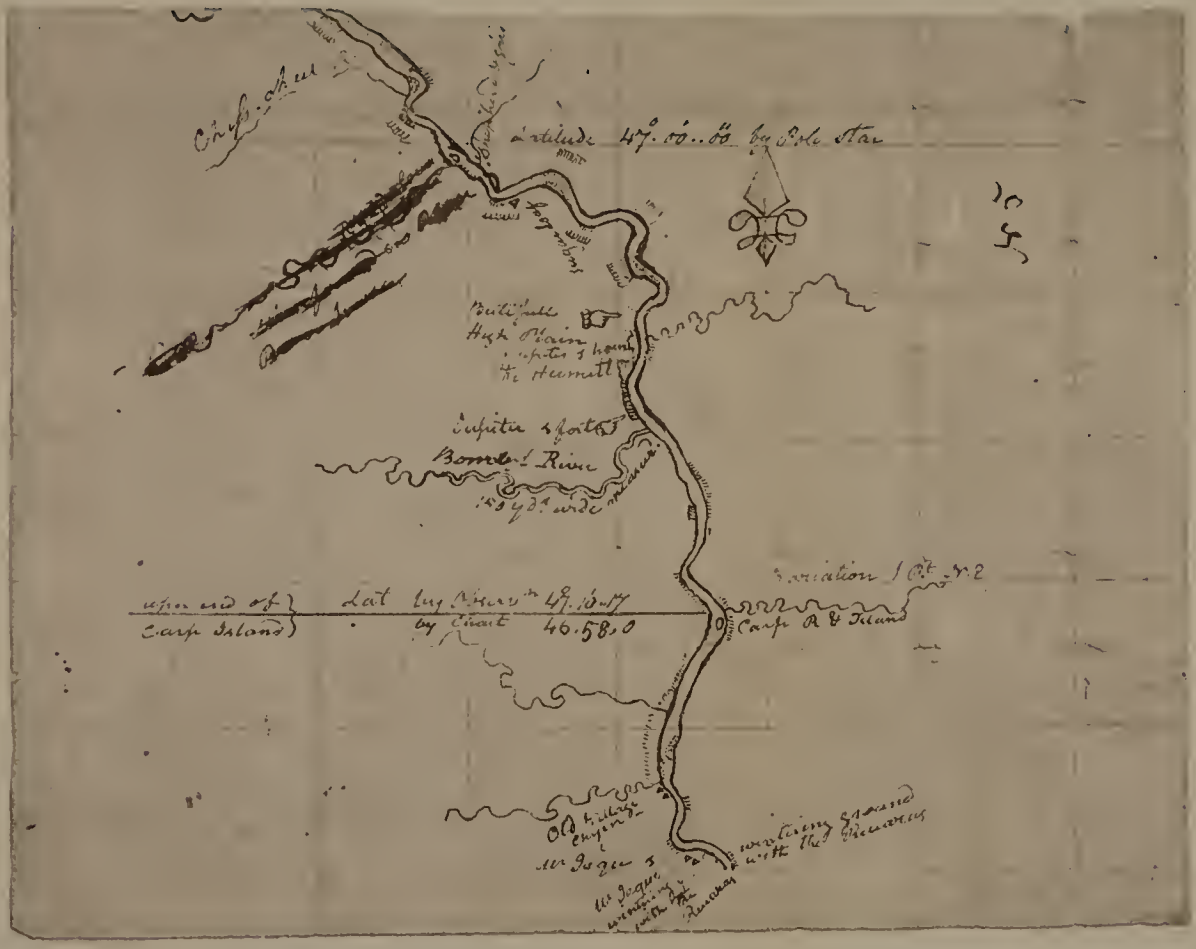

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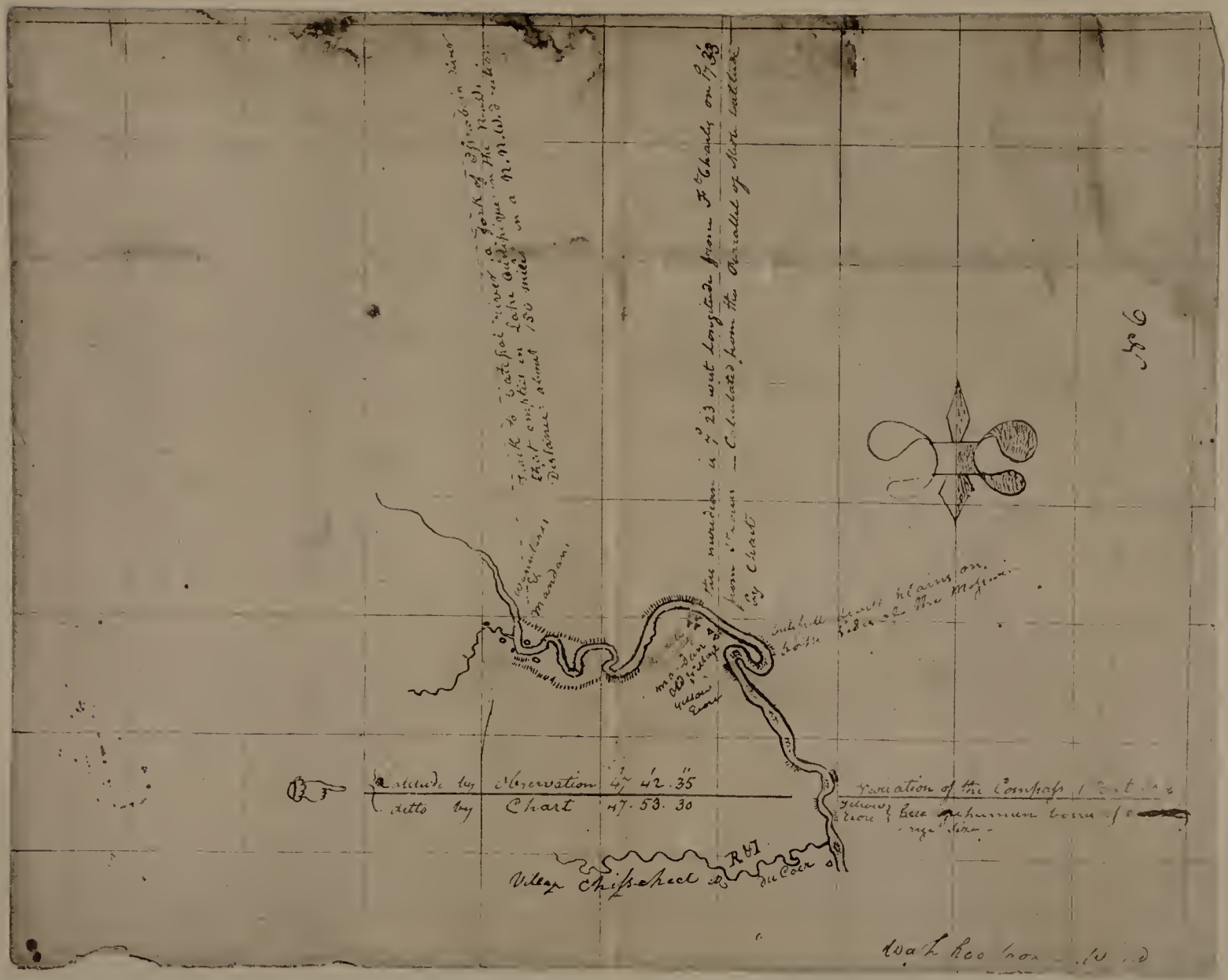

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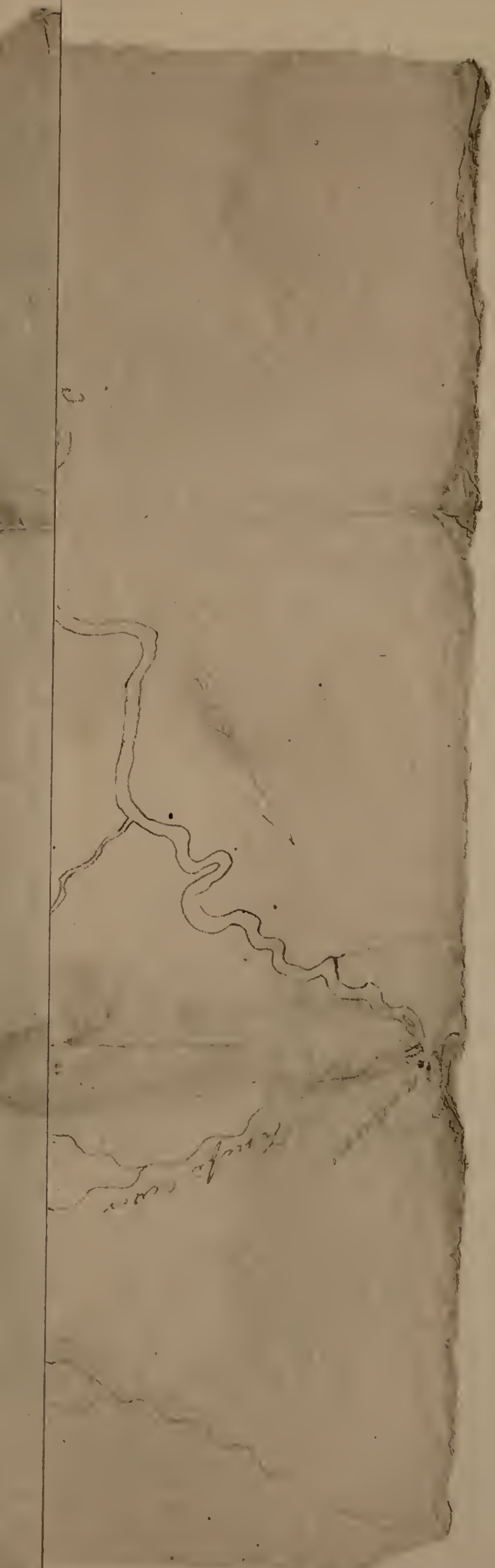

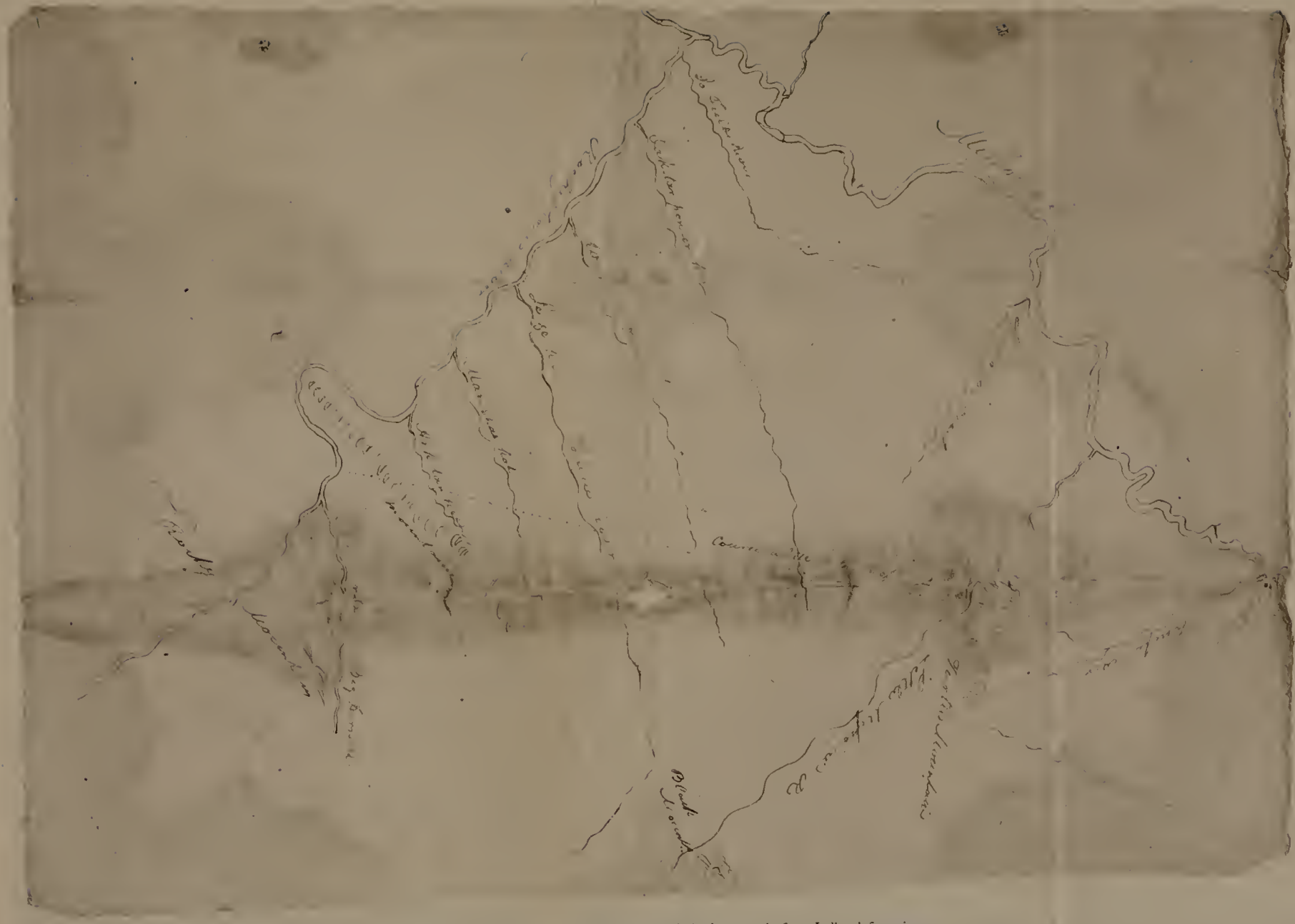

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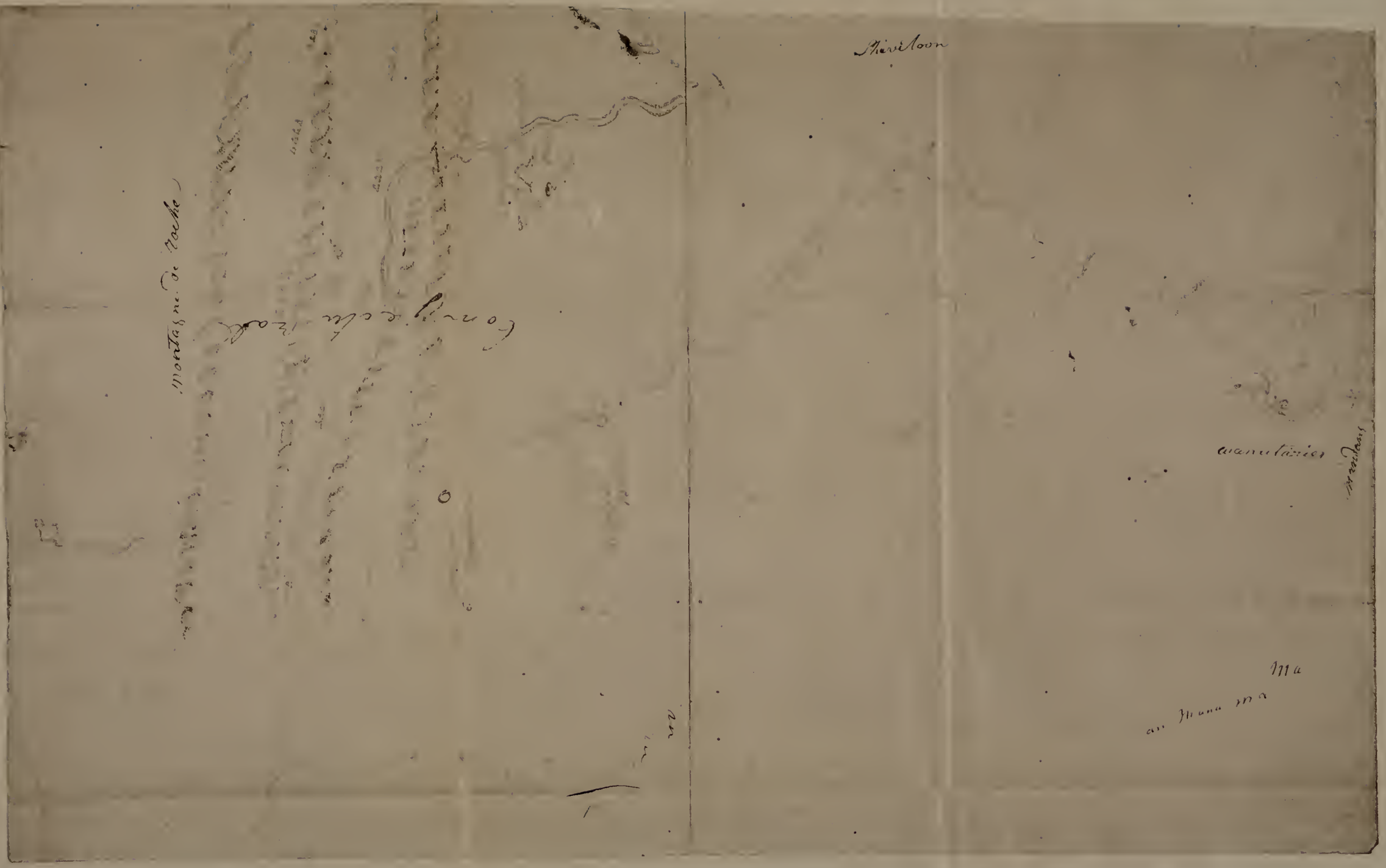

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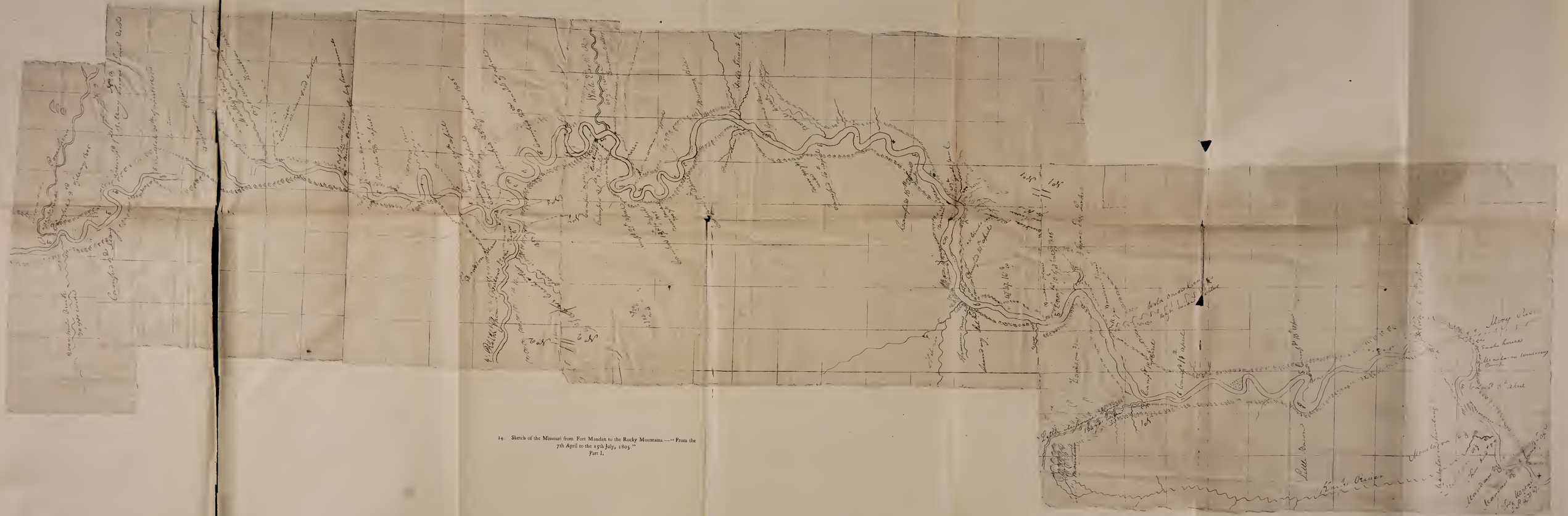

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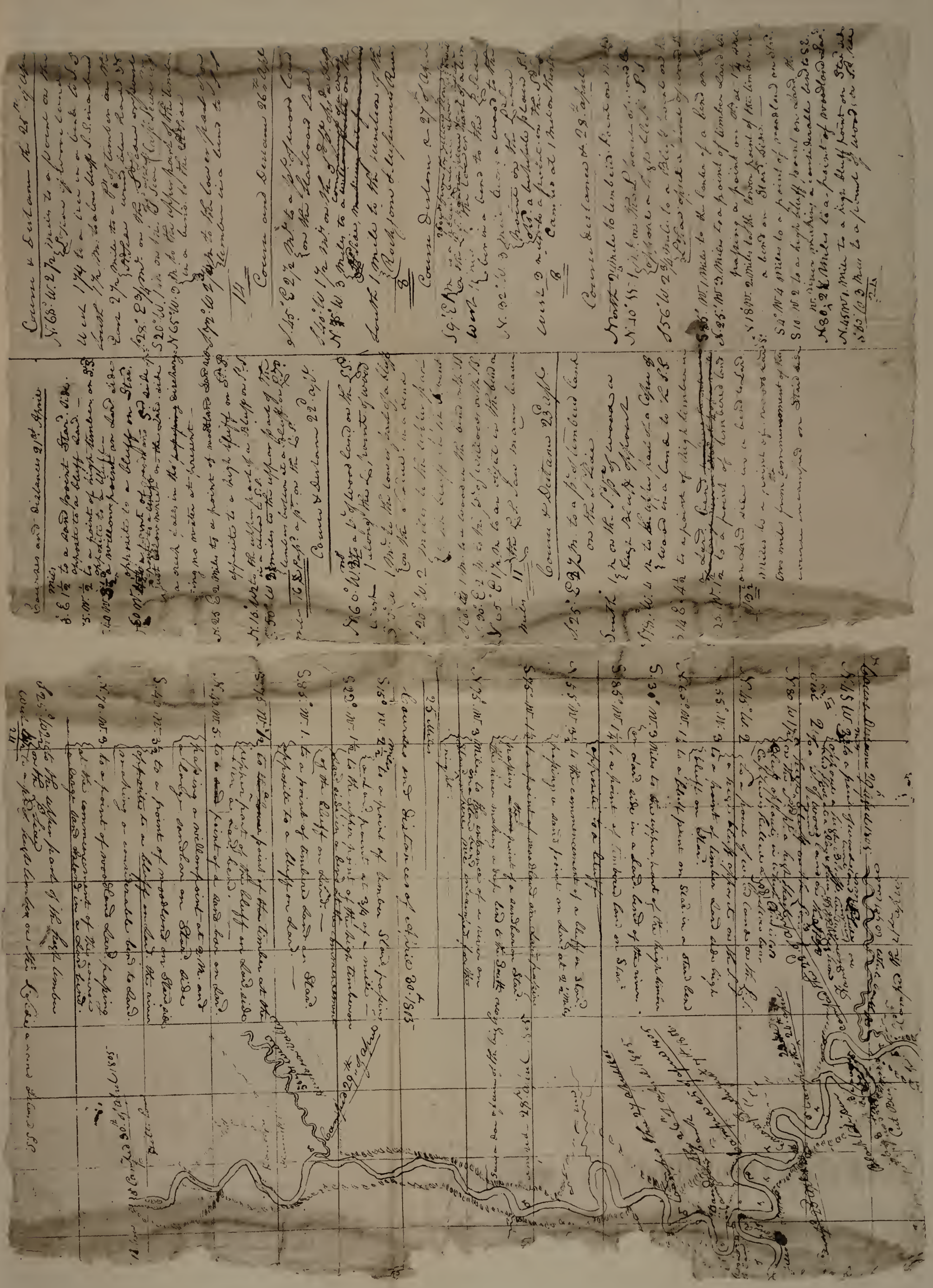
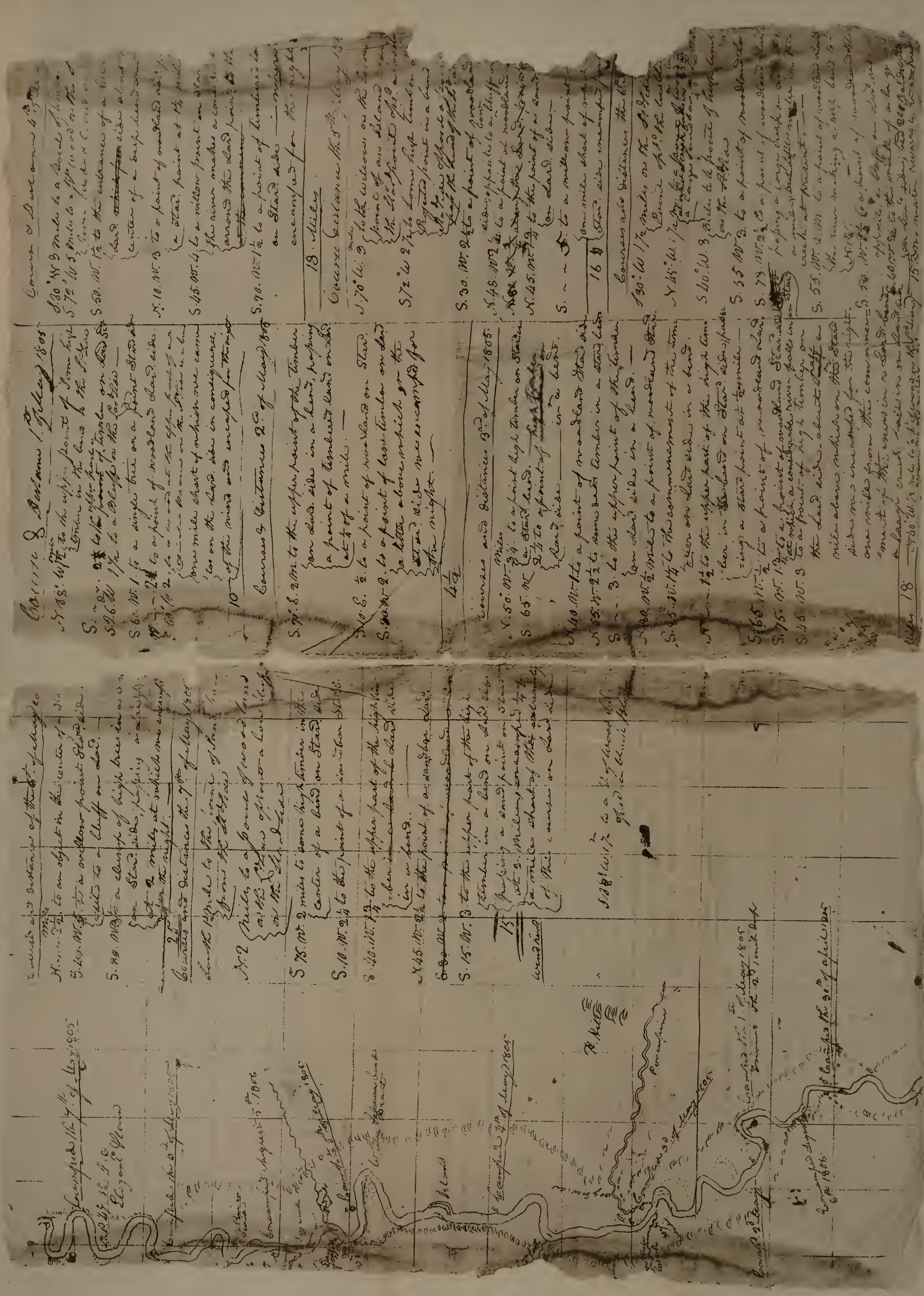
15. The Missouri from Fort Mandan to above Goose Egg Lake—the route of April 7-13, 1805.

Camped the 15th of April
Camped the 16th of April
Camped the 14th of April 1805
Camped the 13th of April 1805
Hanson Plain
Hanson Plain
Stevenson's Creek
Stevenson's Creek
Cross Creek
Cross Creek
Cross



17. The Missouri from White Earth River to twenty miles above Martha's River, showing the mouth of the Yellowstone—the route of April 22-30, 1805.



18. The Missouri from Martha's River to just below Milk River—the route of April 30—May 7, 1805.

Course & Distance the 8th of May.

S 88° W 1½ Miles to a point of Wood land on the Stard side of Isld
S 60° W ¼ 55 C. Right of black earth Bluffs
North 2 Miles to the high timber on the Lard point, a Deep bend to the N.E. a long Sand bar from the Lard pt a high point S.S.
East ¼ mile to the Extremity of a Sand bar from the Lard point at an Gulf
N. 70. W. 2 Miles to a point of woodland Lard.
S. 65. W. 2. Miles to a point of woodland Stard.
S. 55. W. 2¼ to a point on Stard. side
S. 55. W. 5¾ to a point of woodland Lard. R. passing a projecting point on Stard. in a bend at 3½ Miles —
S. 14° W. 4. to a point of woodland on the Lard side passed a large river at 1½
S. 70° W. 1½ to a point on the Lard side
S. 70° W. 1½ to Some high timber on Lard opposite a low bluff
S. S. W. 3. to a point of high trees on Stard. side 3 miles short of which on the Lard shore encamped for the night. —

Course and Distance May 9th 1805.

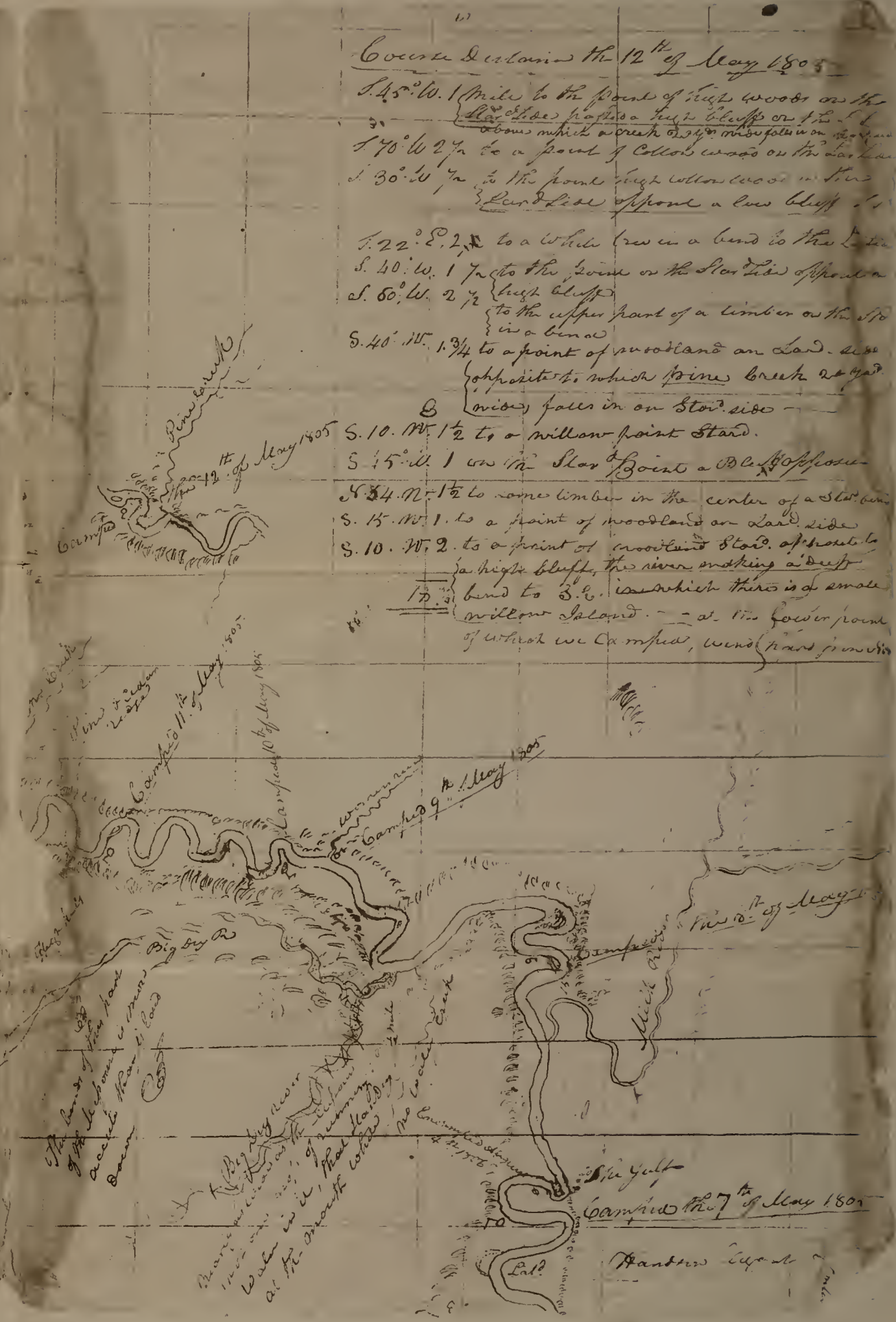
S 30° W. 2½ Miles to a Clump of high trees on the Stard. side in a bend.
S. 15° W. 3½ to the upper part of this Lard. point, poping over a large sandbar at the upper part of a willow Island in a deep bend to the N. —
S. 5. W. 3 to a point of high timber on Stard. opposite to a bluff point on Lard. side. —
S. 20. E. 6. to a willow point on Stard.
S. 10. E. 1½ to the entrance of great Dog River —
S. 85. W. 1½ to a bluff point on Lard
N 40° W 3 to a Creek in a bend to Stard. Poping over an Island of timber Lt.
N. E. 2½ Miles to the upper part of a timber on the Lard side
N 60° W 3 to the mouth of a Creek in a bend to the Stard side
24 3/4
South 1½ to a rock, round on S.S.

Course & Distance the 10th May 1805

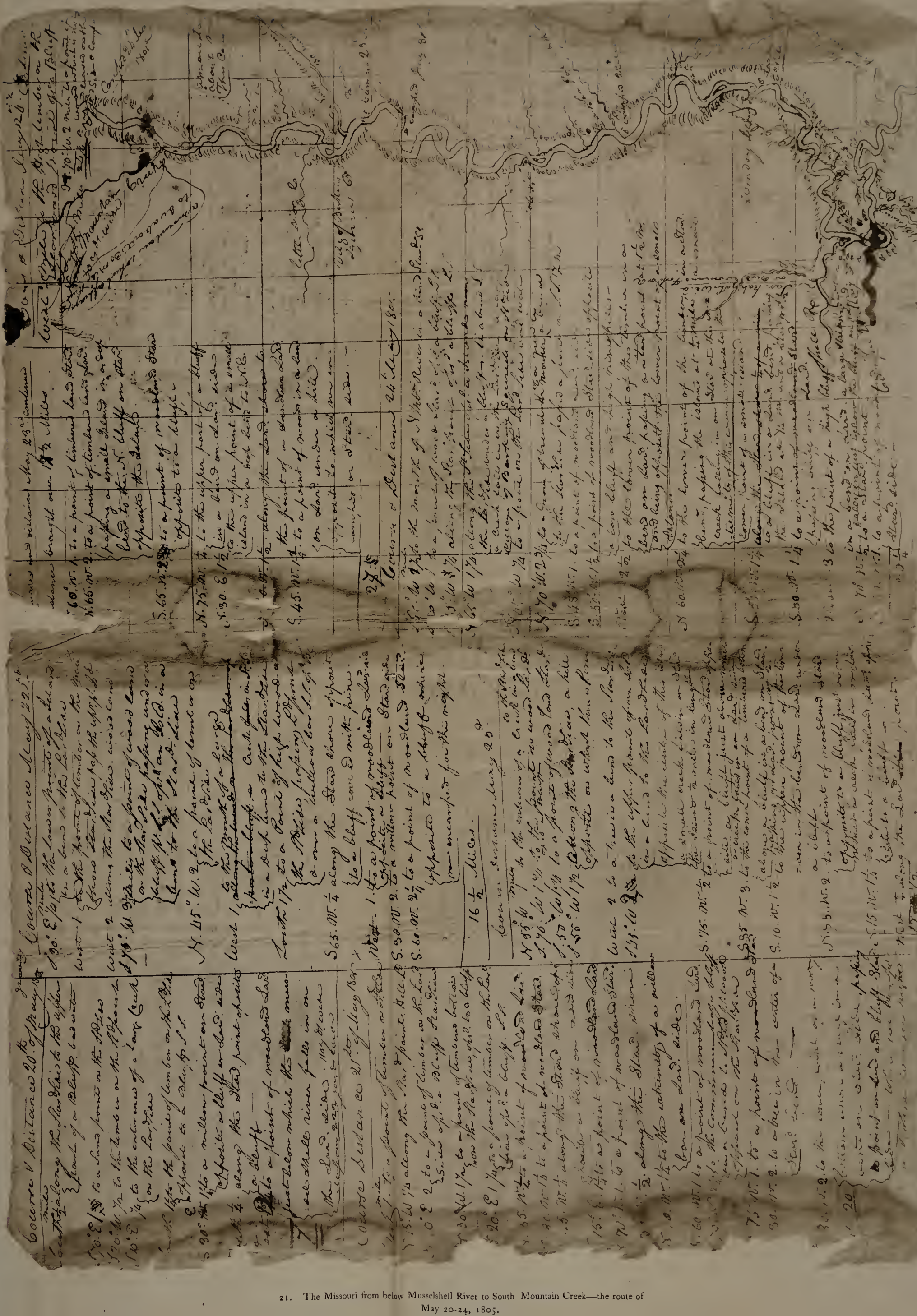
South 1½ Miles to a point on the Stard side
S 10° W. 2¾ to the upper part of Low trees on the Lard side opposite a low bluff on the Stard side
N 45° E 1½ to the upper part of Low timber in a bend to Lard side, passed S. & Islds
4¼

Course & Distance the 11th of May

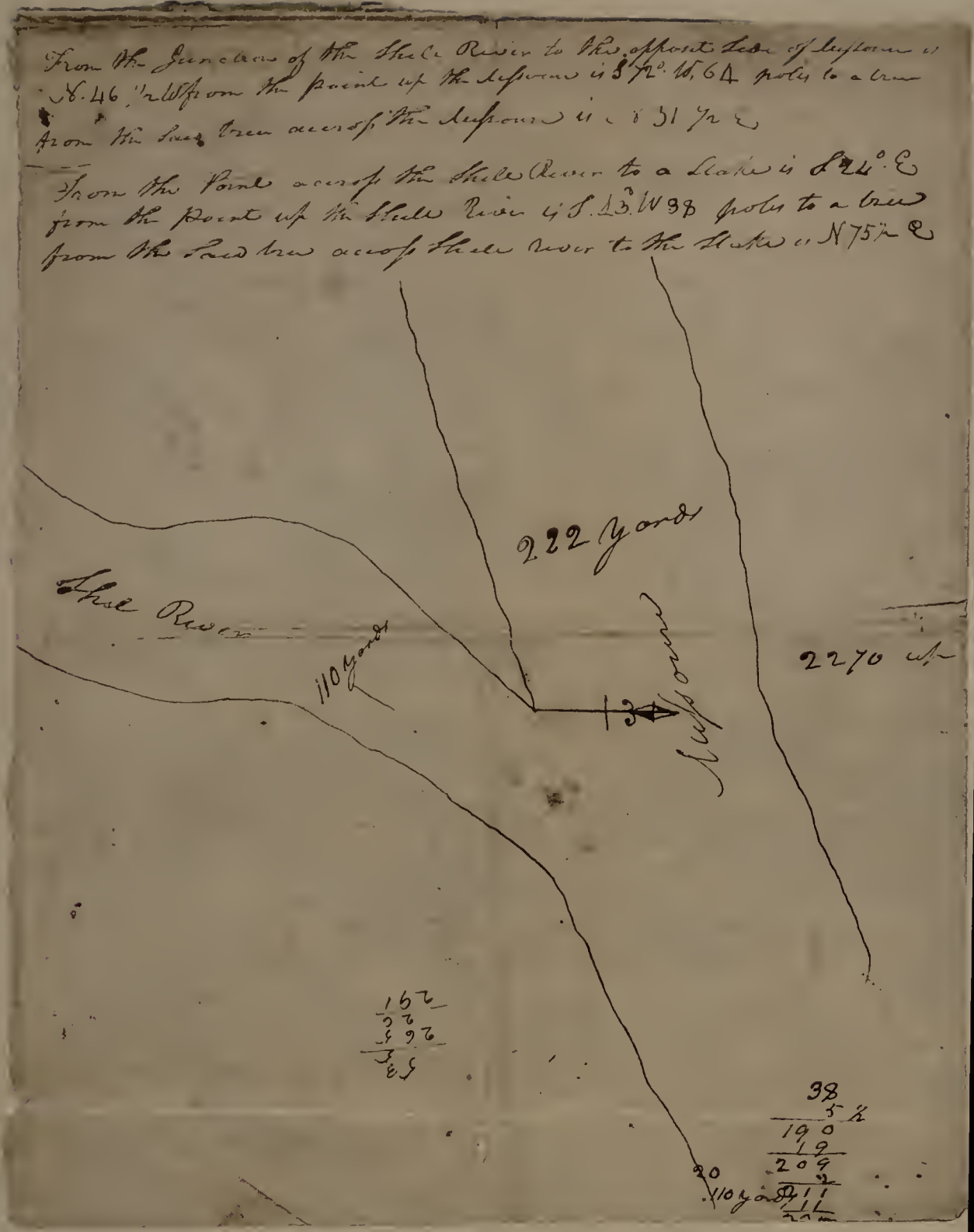
South 1½ Miles to the high timber on the upper point of the Stard side passing over a Sand bar. a deep bend to the L.S.
S 37° W 1½ to the upper part of the timber in the bend to the Stard side
South ¾ to the Commencement of a wood on the Stard side a p. or L. Lard
S 68° E 1¾ to the upper part of the timber in a bend on the Lard side passing over a Sand bar from Stard
S. 10. E. 1½ to the point of a sandbar on Stard opposite to a bluff —
S 85. W. 2 to some timber in the center of a bend on Stard side; passing a sand point on Lard at 3¼ Miles —
S. 10. E. 1. to a point of woodland Lard. side
S. 40. E. 2½ to the point of a sandbar Stard side opposite a low bluff —
S. 80. W. 1¼ to a point of woodland Lard. passing a point of woodland Stard at which the river makes a deep bend to N.W. —
S. 75. W. 1 to a high bluff point in a bend on Stard. S.W. ¾ of a mile from the bluff there is a ridge of highland covered with Pine which is the first we have seen on the Missouri. —
S 10 W. 2¼ to the point of a sandbar on Stard. 1½ below which we encamped on the Lard side passed an Island on
17


Course & Distance the 12th of May 1805
S. 45° W. 1 Mile to the Point of high woods on the Stard Side passing a high bluff on the L. S. above which a creek 25 yds wide falls in on Stard
S 70° W 2½ to a point of Cotton woods on the Lard Side
S 30° W ½ to the point high cotton woods on the Lard Side opposite a low bluff
S. 22° E. 2½ to a White Cliff in a bend to the Lard
S. 40. W. 1 ½ to the point on the Stard side opposite a high bluff
S. 60. W. 2½ to the upper part of a timber on the Stard in a bend
S. 40. W. 1. 3/4 to a point of woodland on Lard. side opposite to which Pine Creek 25 yds wide falls in on Stard side —
S. 10. W. 1½ to a willow point Stard.
S. 15° W. 1 on the Stard Point a Bluff opposite
N. 34. W. 1½ to some timber in the center of a Stard bend
S. 15. W. 1. to a point of woodland on Lard side
S. 10. W. 2. to a point of woodland Stard. opposite to a high bluff, the river washing a bluff
17½ bend to S.E. in which there is a small willow Island. — at the Lower point of which we Encamped, wind
Pine Creek
Camped the 11th of May 1805
Camped 9th May 1805
Camped the 8th of May
Big Dry R.
Camped the 7th of May 1805
Lard
Yellow Cliffs
Mouth of Judith River
Arrow Creek
Mouth of Dog Creek
Mouth of Cow Creek
Mouth of Big Dry R.
Mouth of Judith R.
Mouth of Arrow Creek
Mouth of Dog Creek
Mouth of Cow Creek

20. The Missouri from Pine Creek to just below Musselshell River—the route of May 13-19, 1805, with indications of return camps in August, 1806.



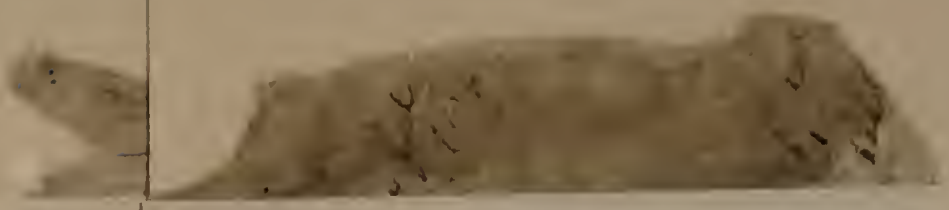
21. The Missouri from below Musselshell River to South Mountain Creek—the route of May 20-24, 1805.

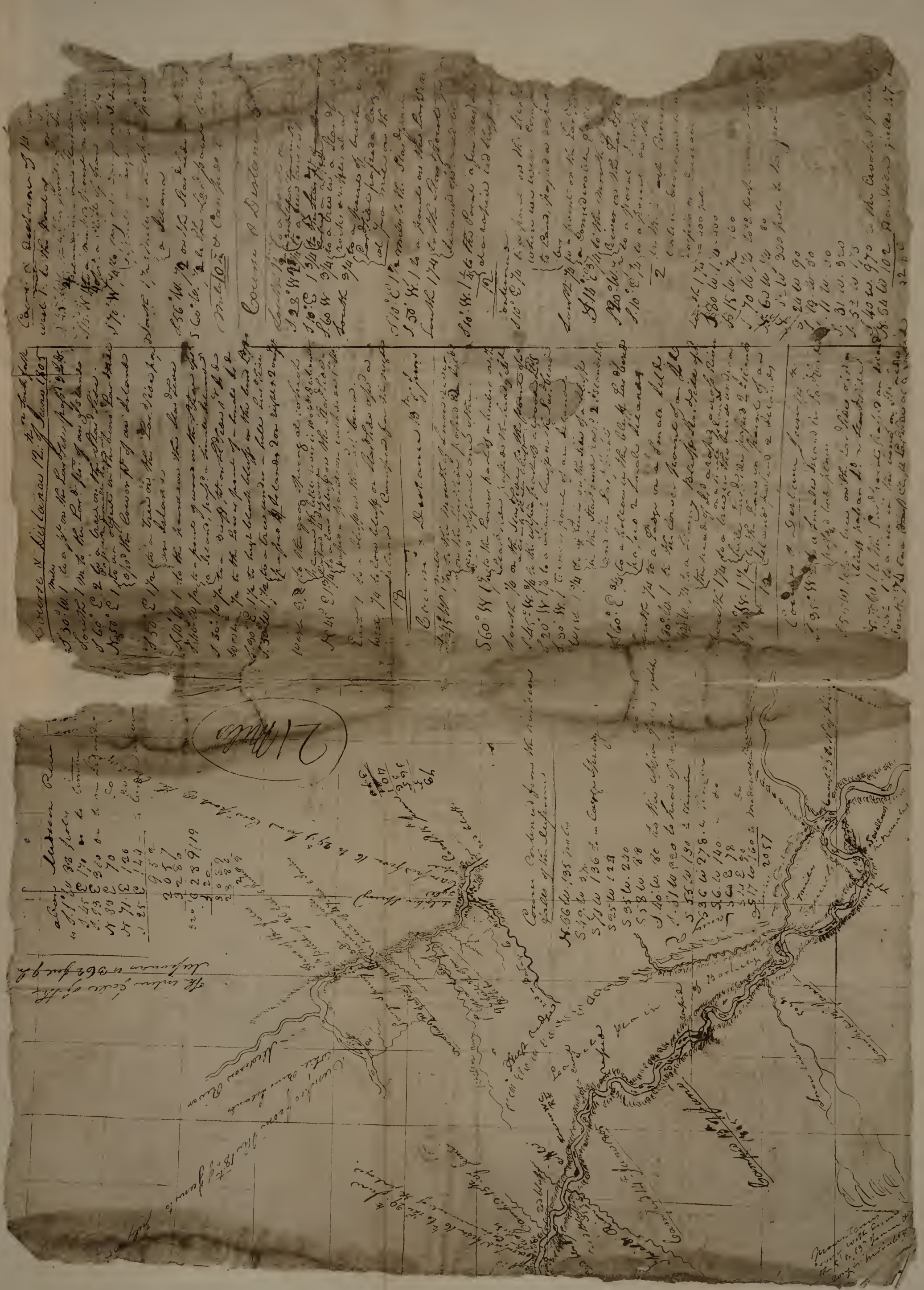

From the Junction of the Shell River to the opposite Side of Missouri is
N. 46 W. From the point up the Missouri is S. 72° W. 64 poles to a tree
From the said tree across the Missouri is 731 yds
From the Point across the Shell River to a Lake is S 24° E
from the point up the Shell River is S. 13° W 38 poles to a tree
from the said tree across Shell River to the Lake is N 75° E
222 yards
Shell River
110 yards
Missouri
2270
20
110 yards

22A. Junction of the (Mussel)shell and the Missouri, May 20, 1805.

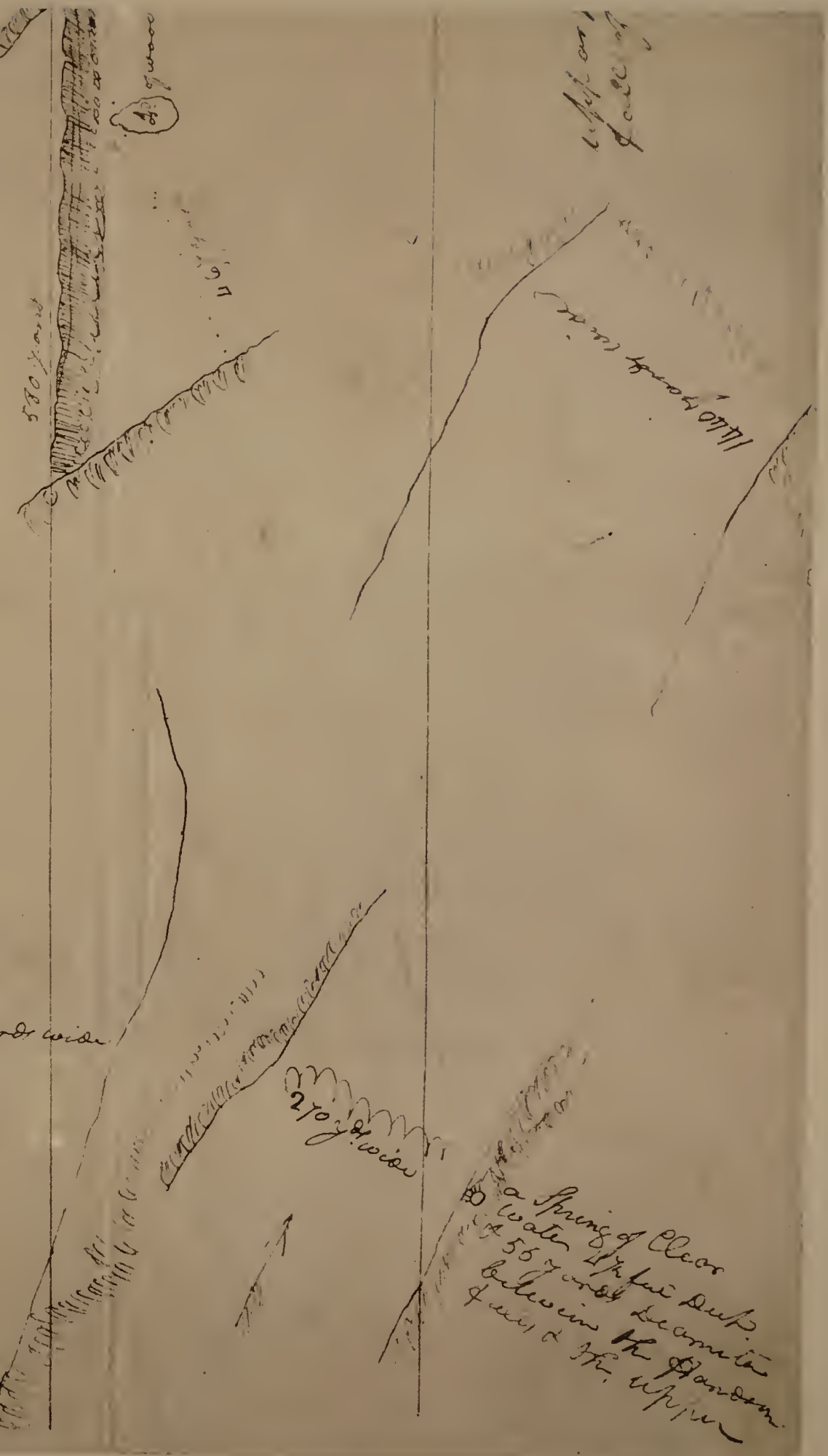
23. The Missouri from South Mountain Creek to Judith's River—the route of May 24-28; with return camps also marked, in July, 1806.

24. The Missouri from Judith's River to Maria's River, showing also the course of the latter, and camping places for May 29-June 11, 1805; with indications of camping places in July, 1806.





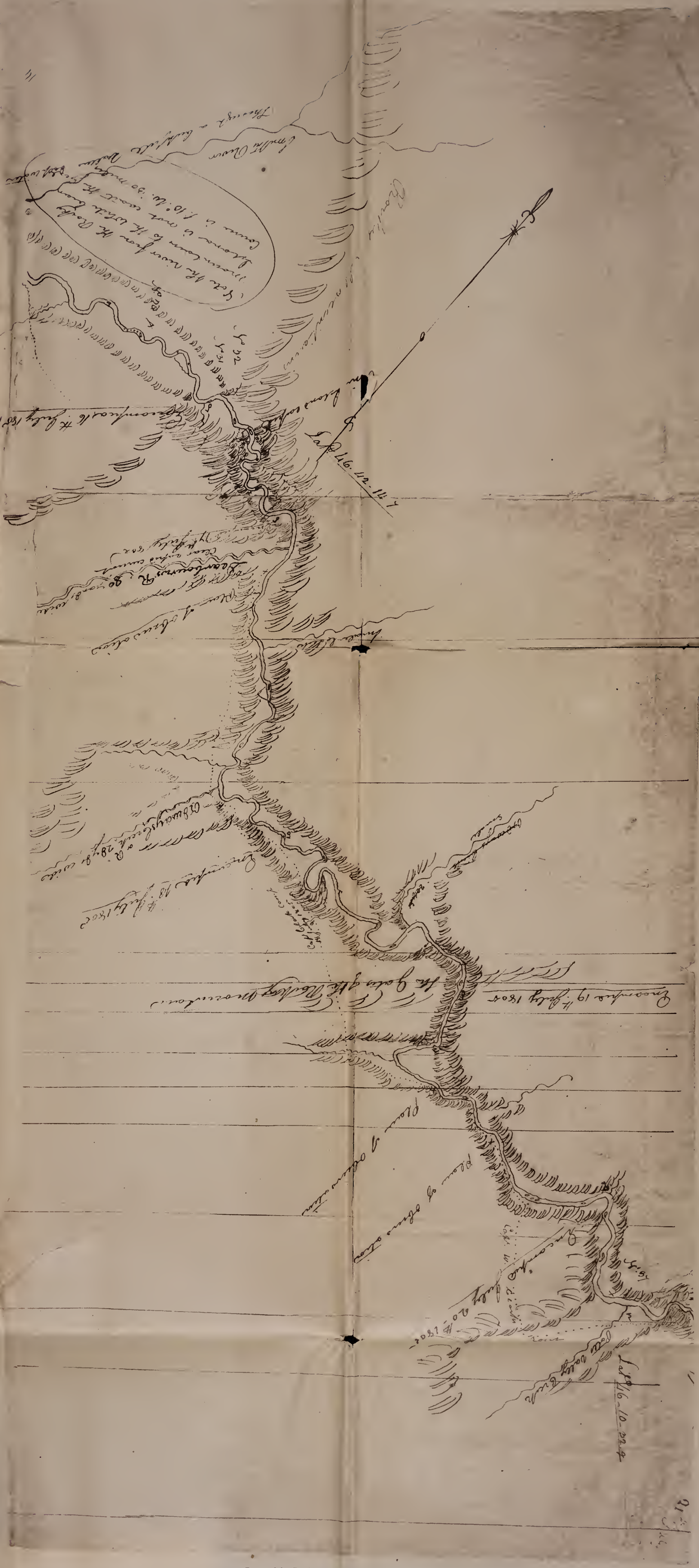
25. The Missouri from the entrance of Maria's River to the Great Falls, showing camping places for June 11-29, 1805.


Spring of Clear
Water Outlet Dup.
Lat 56 Long Longitude
Calculation Mr Gordon
Level & Mr Upper

26. Junction of Missouri and Medicine (Sun) Rivers. Sketches of upper parts of Falls and of Giant Spring, or "Large fountain."

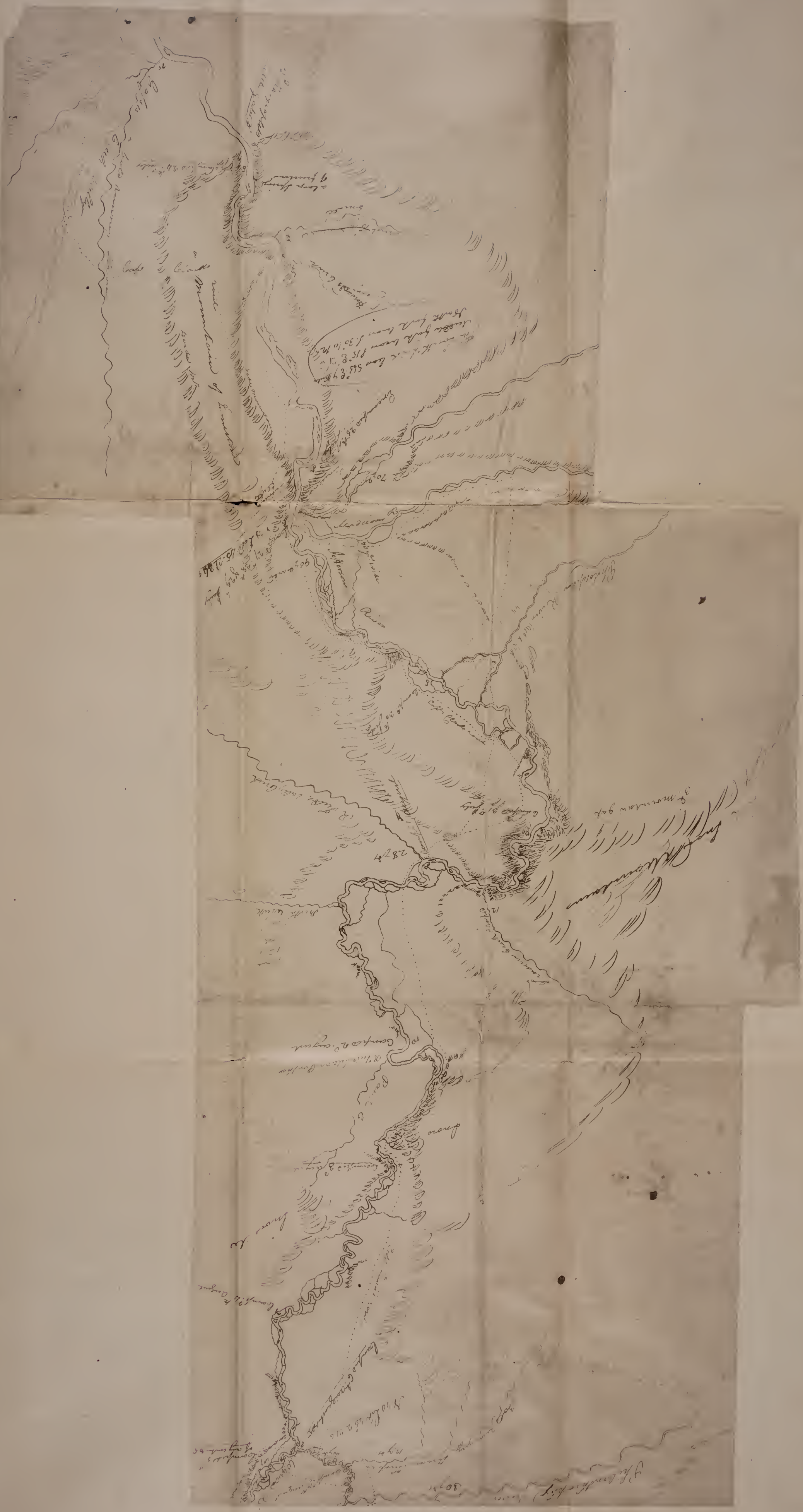
Missouri

26A. Sketches of Great, Handsome, and Crooked Falls.



27. Gates of the Rocky Mountains, with camps of July 16–20, 1805.

28. Missouri River, giving the route of July 21-24—continuing map No. 27.

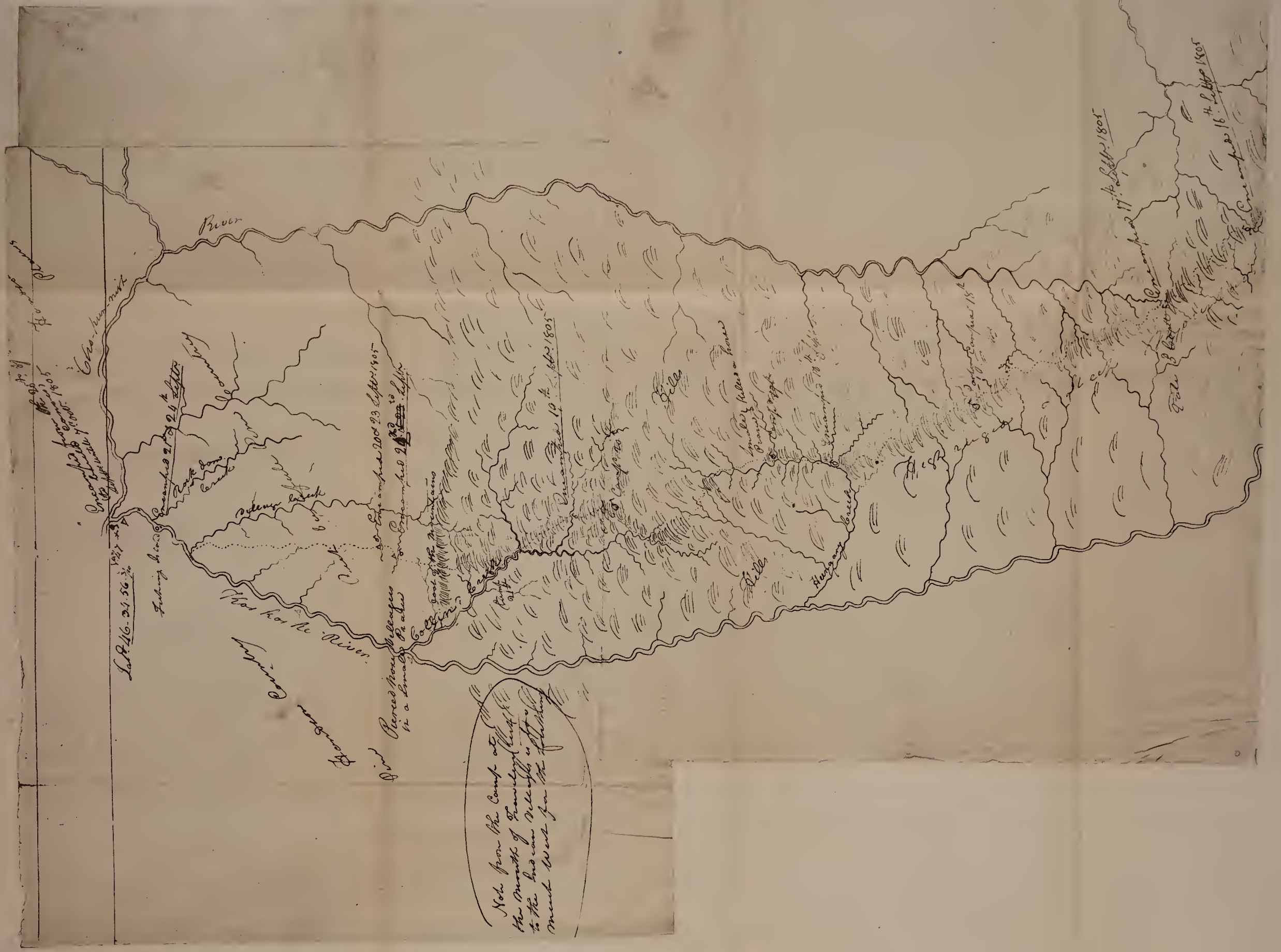


29. Missouri River from Gass's (Hot Springs) Creek to Three Forks; and Jefferson River to Philanthropy (Stinking Water) River—route of July 25-August 7, 1805.

29A. Jefferson River from Philanthropy to the Forks—the route of August 8-20, 1805.

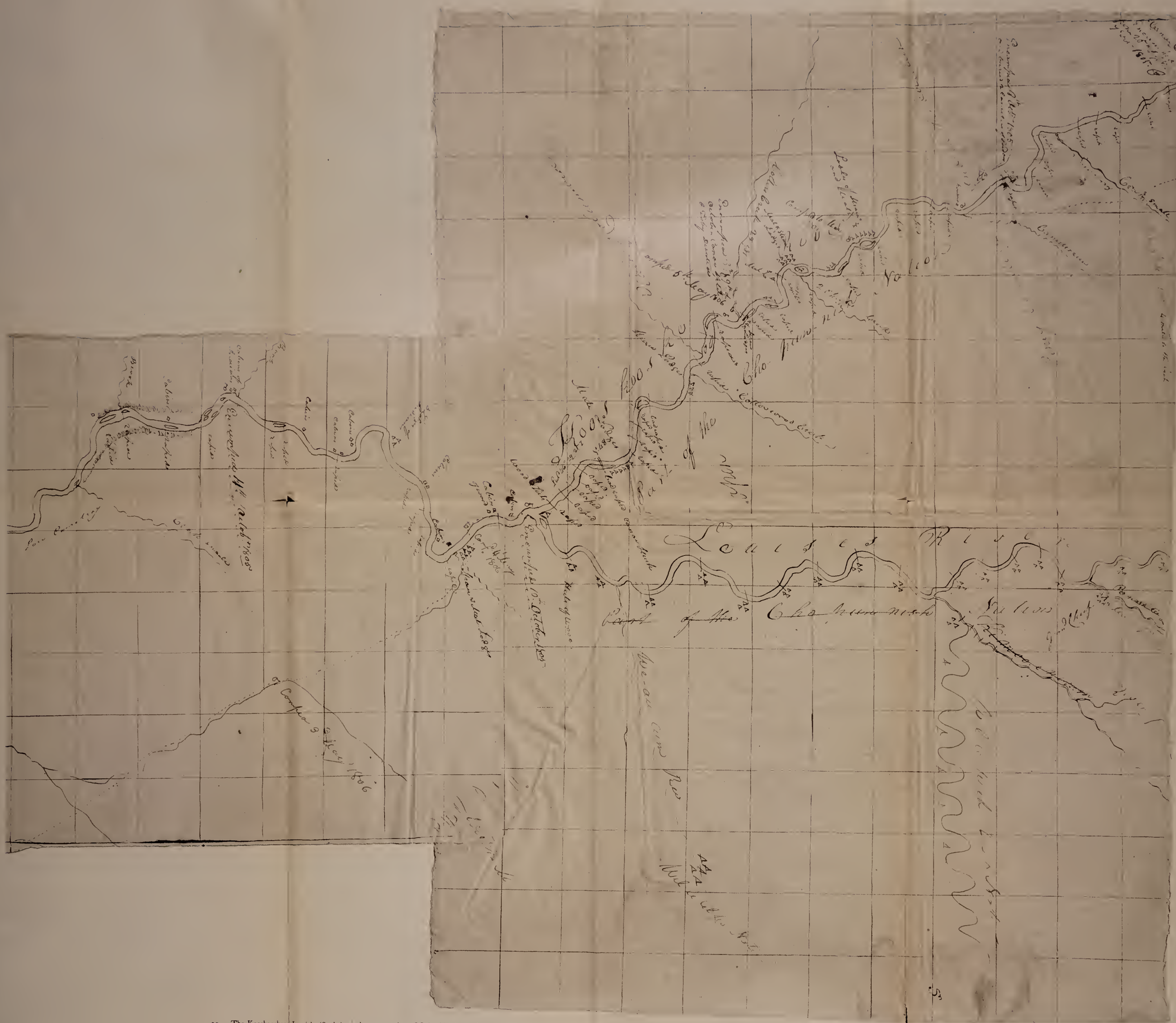
30. "From Jeffersons River to the Forks of Kooskooske over the Rocky Mountains from the 25th of August to the 9th of October, 1805."
This map is of especial importance, as showing the route over the divide, heretofore in doubt.
Part I.

30. "From Jeffersons River to the Forks of Kooskooske over the Rocky Mountains from the 25th of August to the 9th of October, 1805."
This map is of especial importance, as showing the route over the divide, heretofore in doubt.
Part II.


Jefferson River
Gallatin Creek
Pilot for the River
Pierced Nose Indians
Snake Indians
Flies
Hungry Creek
Not from the Camp at the Forks of Kooskooske to the head waters of the Missouri

30. "From Jeffersons River to the Forks of Kooskooske over the Rocky Mountains from the 25th of August to the 9th of October, 1805."

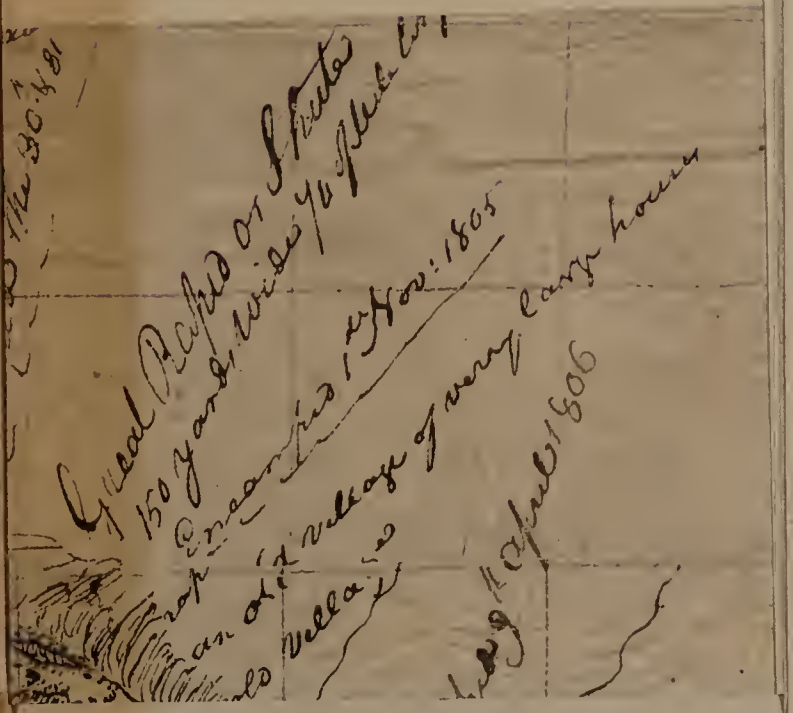
This map is of especial importance, as showing the route over the divide, heretofore in doubt.



31. The Kooskooskee, Lewis's (Snake), and upper reaches of Columbia rivers, showing route from the launching of canoes October 7-October 19, 1805.
Part I.

31. The Kooskooskee, Lewis's (Snake), and upper reaches of Columbia rivers, showing route from the launching of canoes October 7-October 19, 1805.
Part II.

32. "Sketch of the Columbia River from the forks, & the 19th of October 1805 to the 1st of Jany on the Pacific Ocean." The map also indicates camping places on the return journey, in April, 1806.
Part I.


Quad Rapids or Sparks
150 yards wide 1/2 Mile Long
Rapids 1 Nov: 1805
an Indian village of twenty cane houses
Log 11 Oct 1806

32. "Sketch of the Columbia River from the forks, & the 19th of October 1805 to the 1st of Jany on the Pacific Ocean." The map also indicates camping places on the return journey, in April, 1806.

Part II.

32. "Sketch of the Columbia River from the forks, & the 19th of October 1805 to the 1st of Jany on the Pacific Ocean." The map also indicates camping places on the return journey, in April, 1806.

Idem 46° - 34 - 50

Ditto 46 - 29 - 21

Ditto 46° 15' 13"

~~Ditto 45 44 3~~

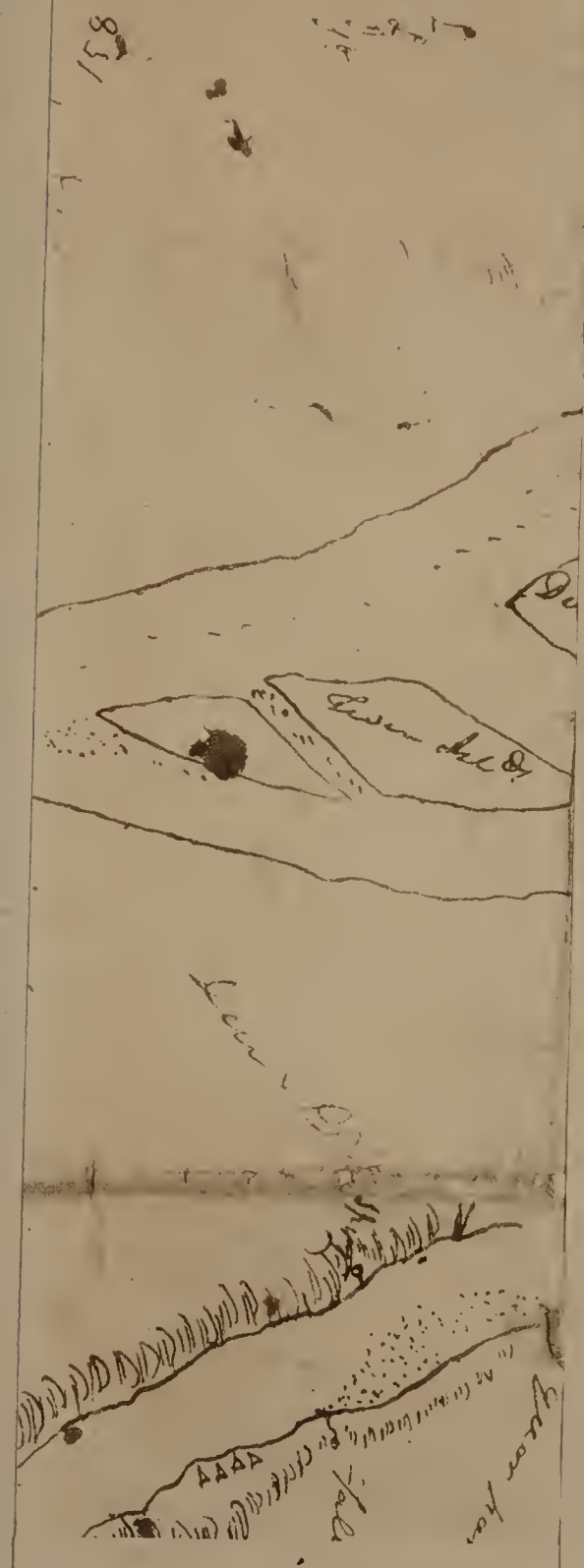
Ditto 45° 44'

R

Encamp Nr 26 & 27
of Ditto 1805

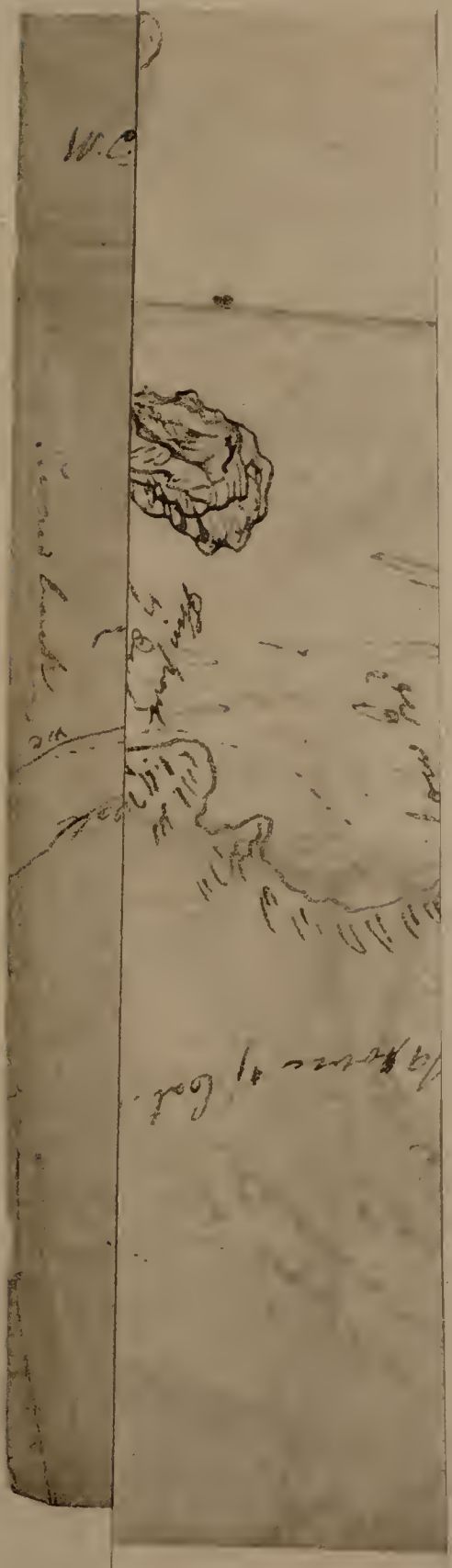
Pitch of 90 feet
37 feet 2 inches fall
1st Falls of Columbia River 37 feet perpendicular in the course of 900 yds
150 yds
120 yards about 15 feet fall
Encamped the 26th & 27th of Octr 1805
Chief Duck R. to great Village
Falls of Columbia River
11 Miles of Falls

33. Dalles of the Columbia ; with camps of October 26-28, 1805.



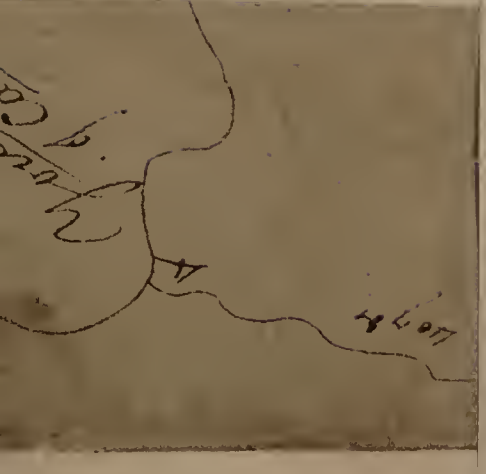
34. The Columbia River, from the Cascades to Wappato Island—showing camps of November 2-4, 1805, and the return camp on March 30, 1806; also a rough sketch of the Cascades.

35. A medley of sketches: { I. Pacific Coast, in neighborhood of Haley's Bay—showing camps of November 8-17, 1805.
II. Camps of November 6, 7; detail—showing return camps of March 24, 25, 1806.
III. Camp of November 8; detail.
IV. Lower reaches of Columbia, showing outward camps of November 4-6, 1805, and the return camps of March 26-29, 1806.



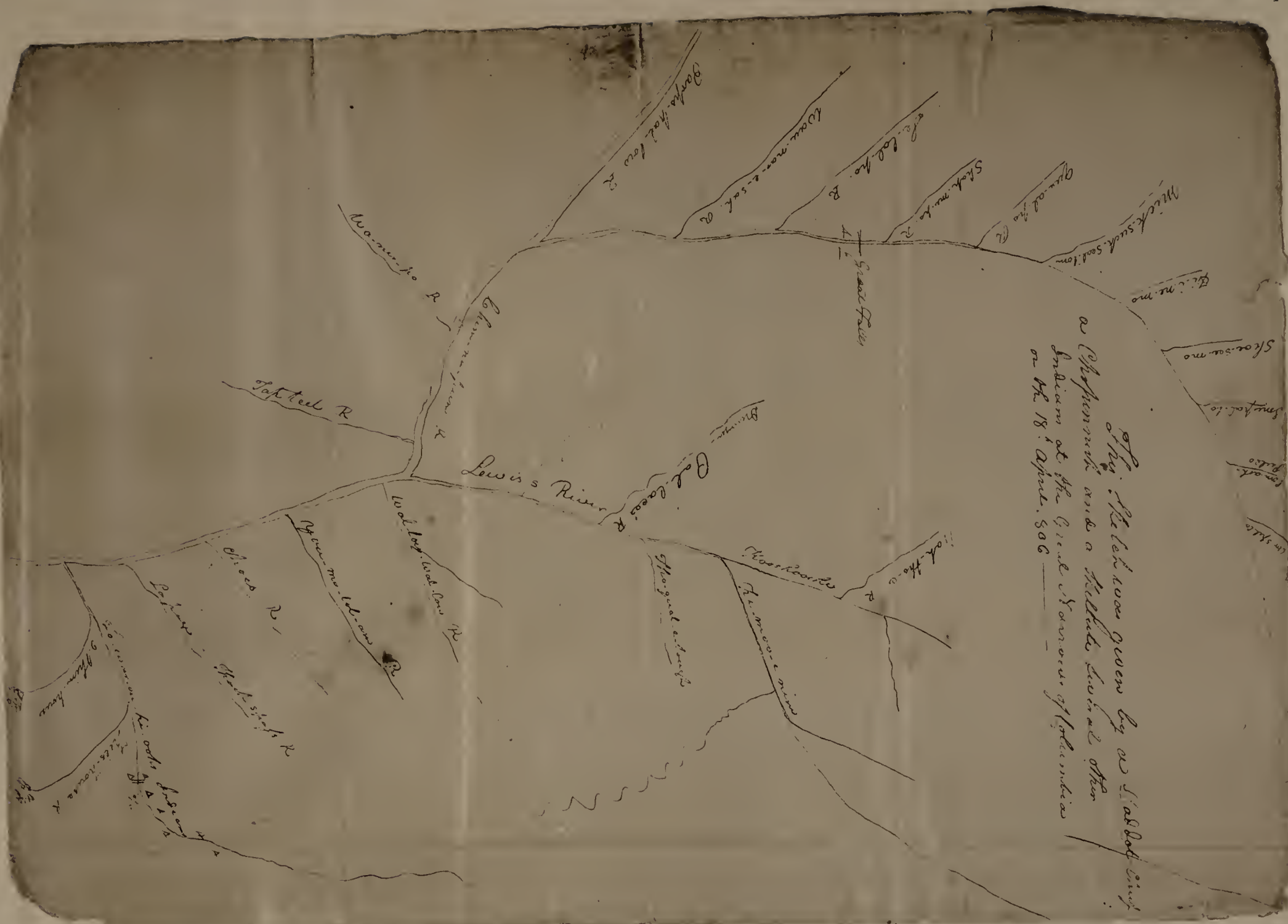
36. Sketch map of Haley's Bay, with camps of November 18, 19, and 26, 1805, and return camp of March 23, 1806.

37. Lewis's sketch-map of Vancouver's Island, Nootka Sound, etc.



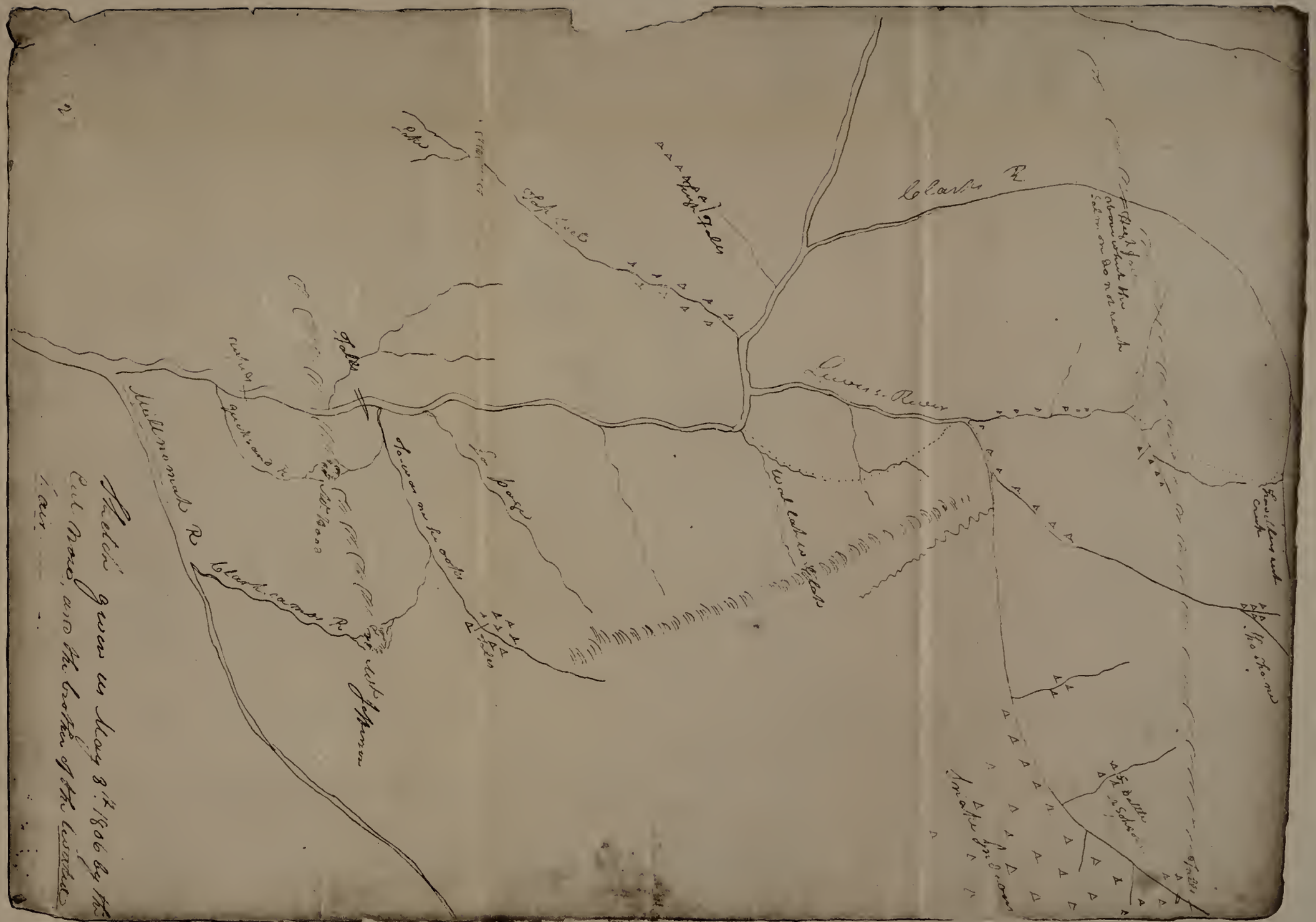
39. Sketch-map "given by a Clattsopp Indn," showing the mouth of the Columbia, with adjacent tribes.

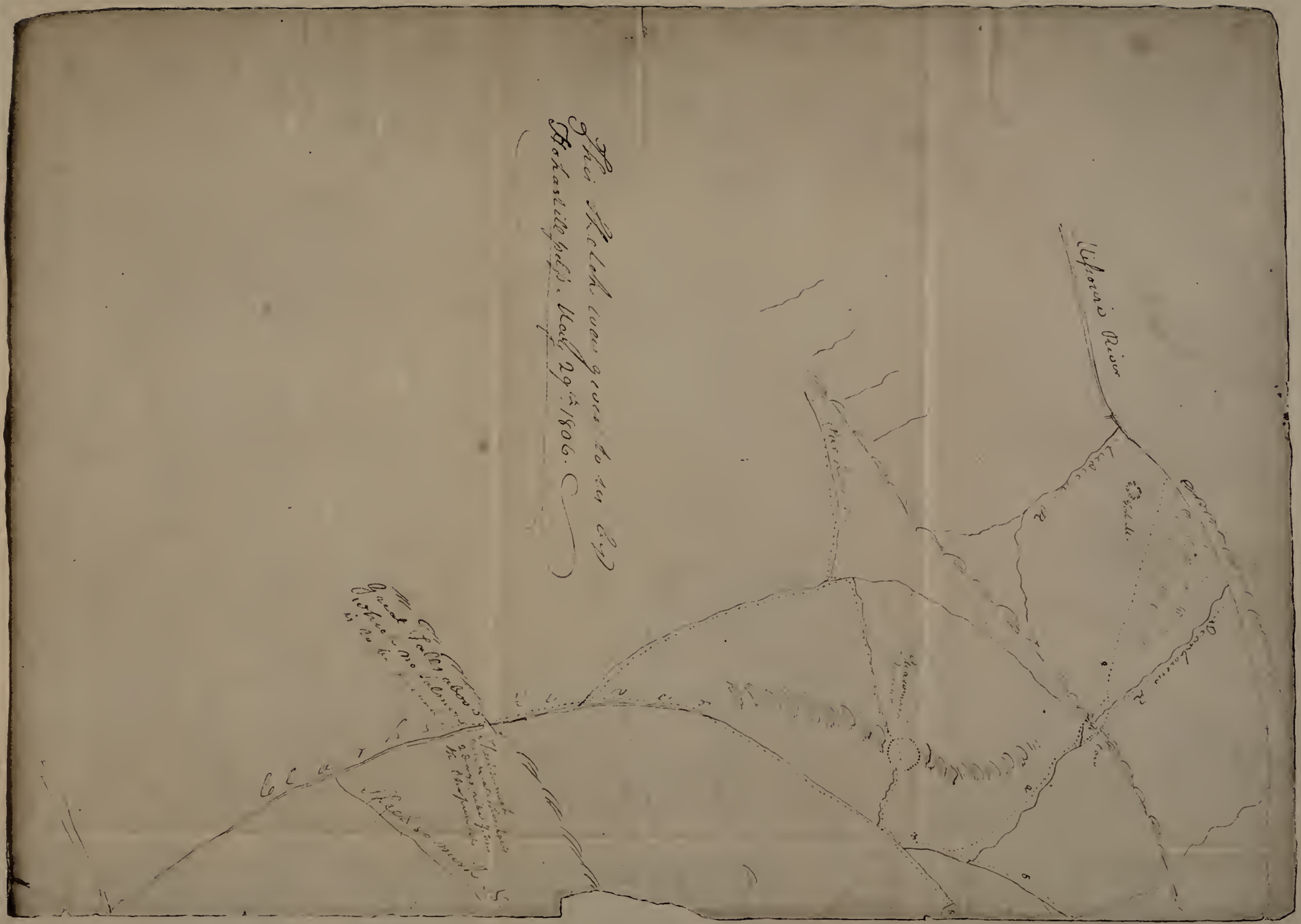
38. Sketch-map of the mouth of Columbia River and Pacific Coast, with the route of Clark, January 6-10, 1806—showing tribes, measurements of streams, and elevations.



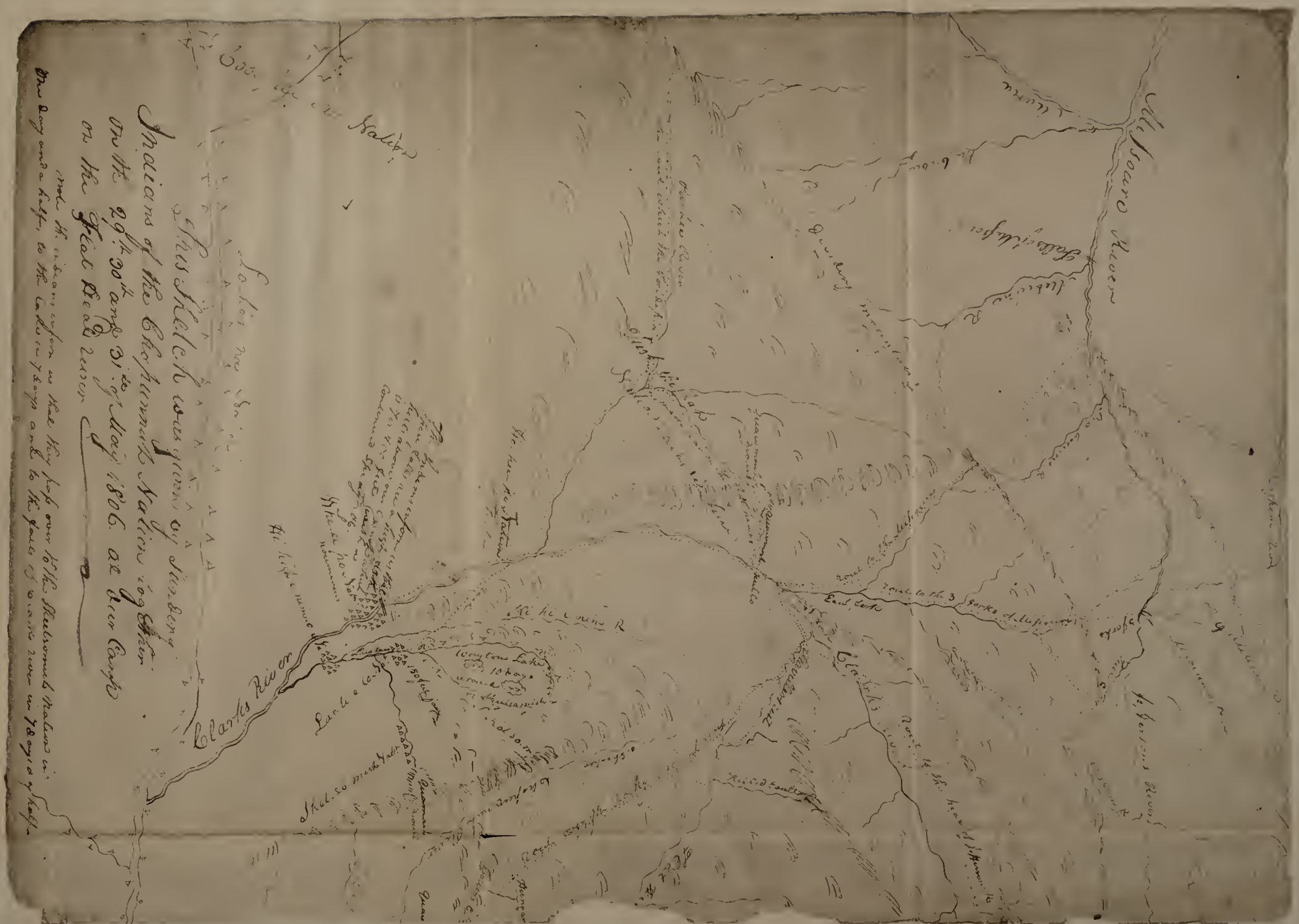
40. Sketch given by Indians, April 18, 1806, at the Great Narrows of the Columbia, showing the basin of Lewis's River.

Franklin and
Cranks
Mo. Pac. R.R.
Battle
Johnson
Middle Fork

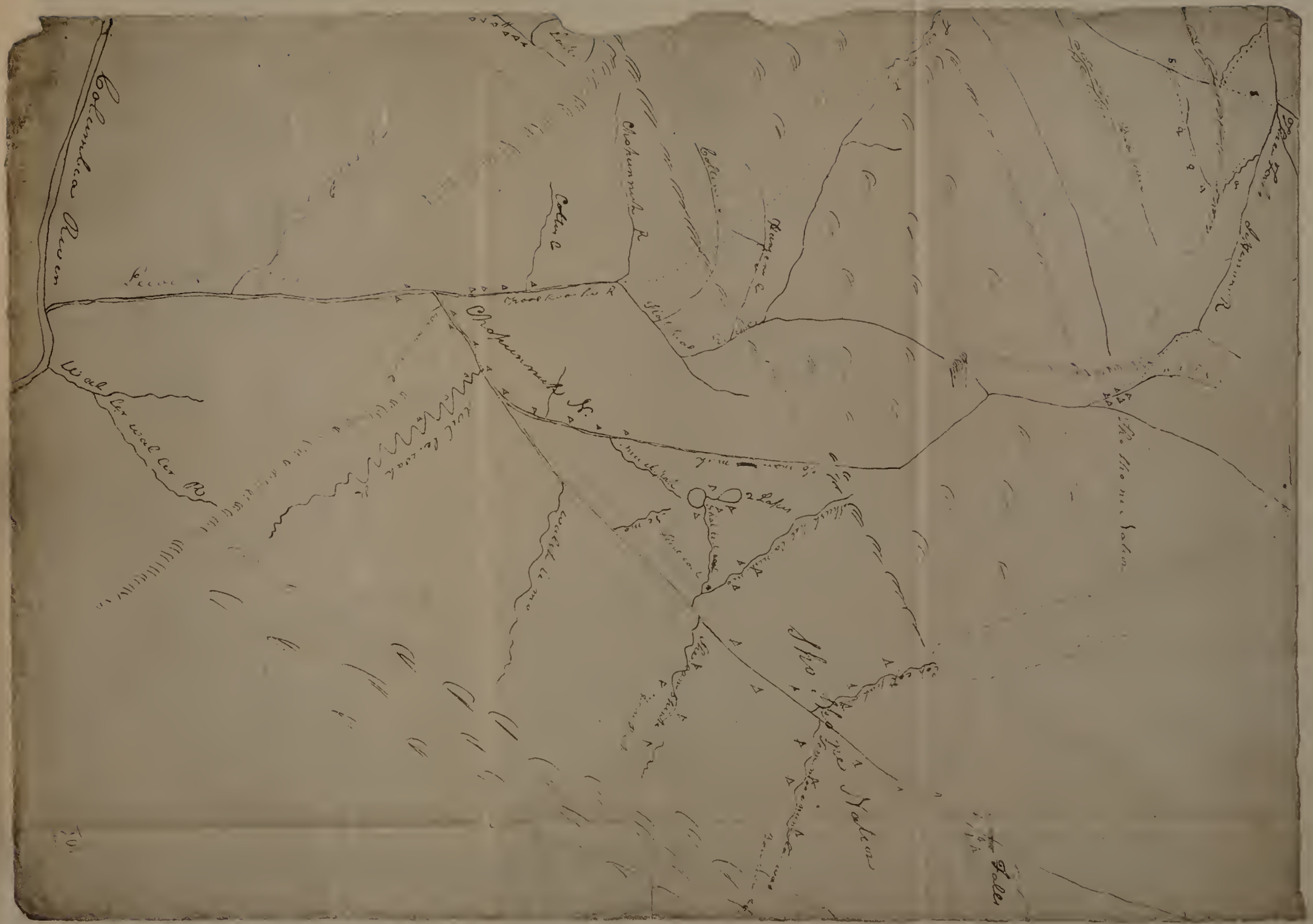

Clarks R.
Lewis's River
Missouri R.
Gallatin R.
Jefferson R.
Madison R.
Philanthropy R.
Wisdom R.
Big Hole R.
Deer Lodge R.
Hell Gate R.
Bitter Root R.
Flathead R.
Kooskooskee R.
Lewis's R.
Snake R.
Columbia R.
Multnomah R.
Quicksand R.
Salmon R.
Salt R.
Rocky Mountains
Snowy Mountains
Blue Mountains
Cutnose's Camp
Cutnose's Camp
Cutnose's Camp



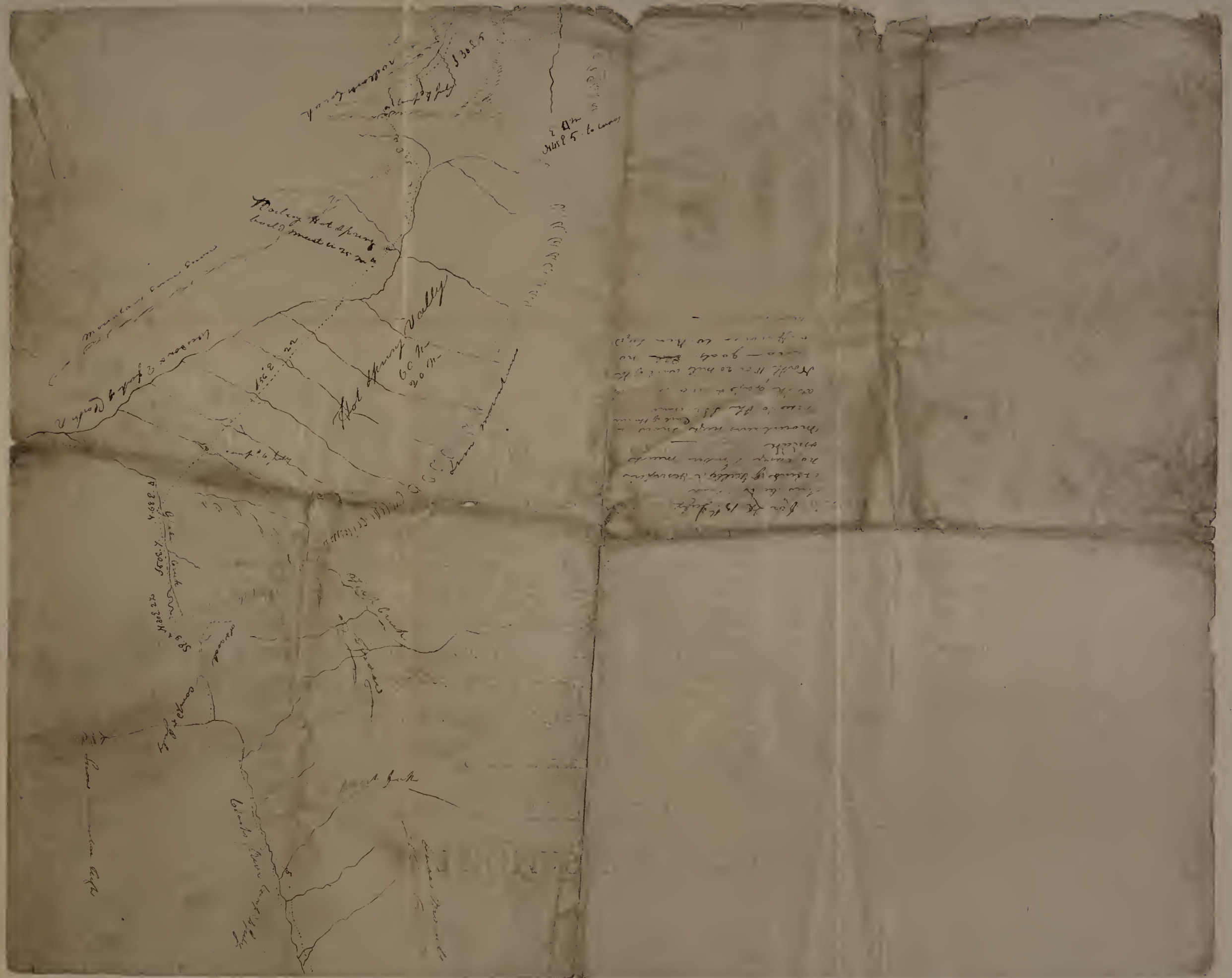
42. Sketch by Hohastillpilp, May 29, 1806, showing Indian trails over the continental divide.



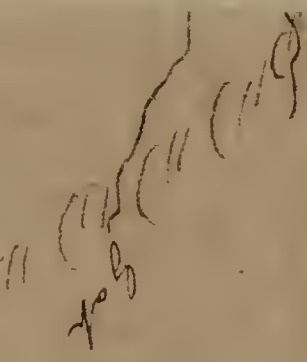
43. Sketch obtained from Indians at Flathead River camp, May 29-31, 1806. It shows trails and villages from the mouth of Clark's River to the upper Missouri.



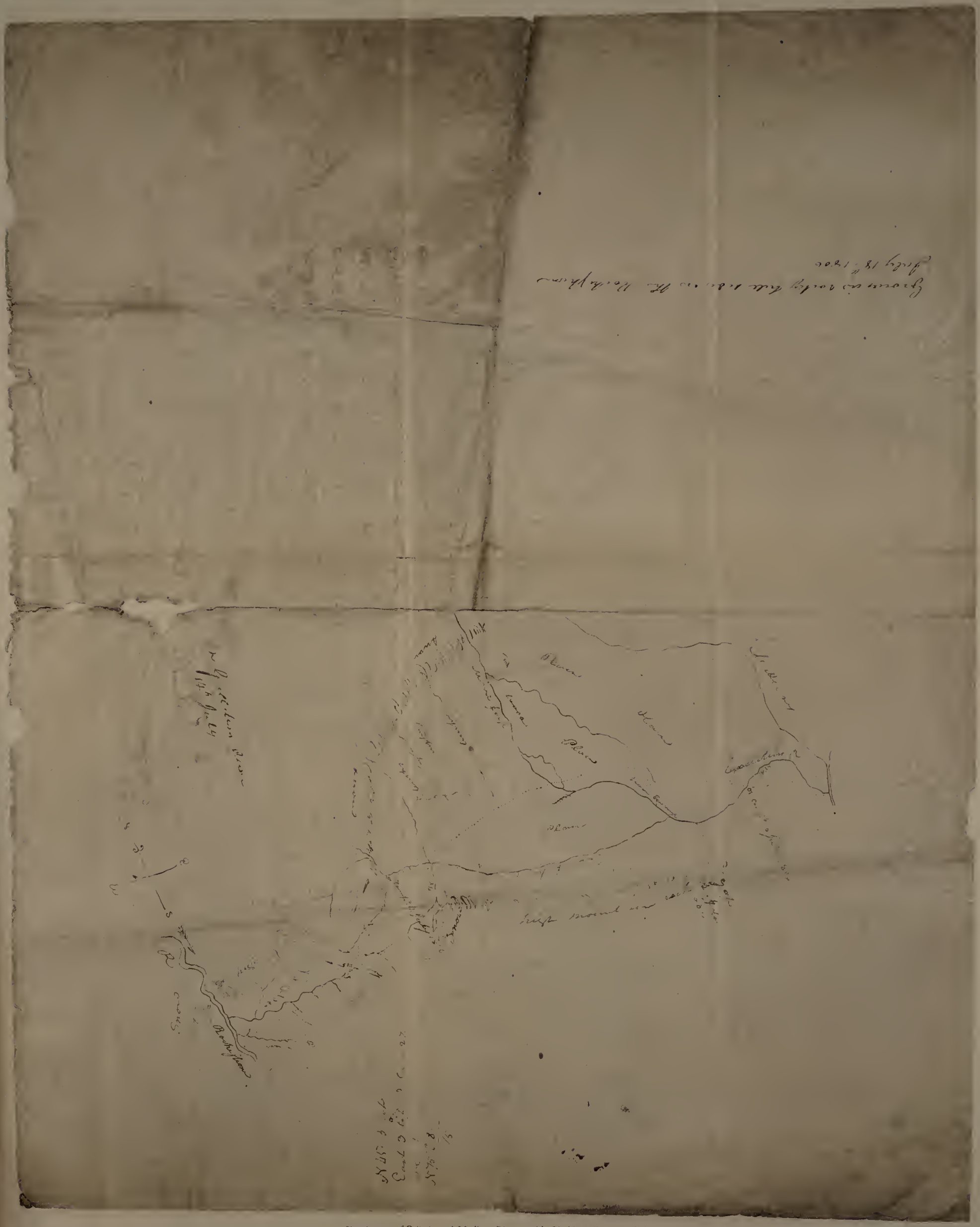
44. Indian sketch-map of the Lewis River system, showing trails and Indian villages.



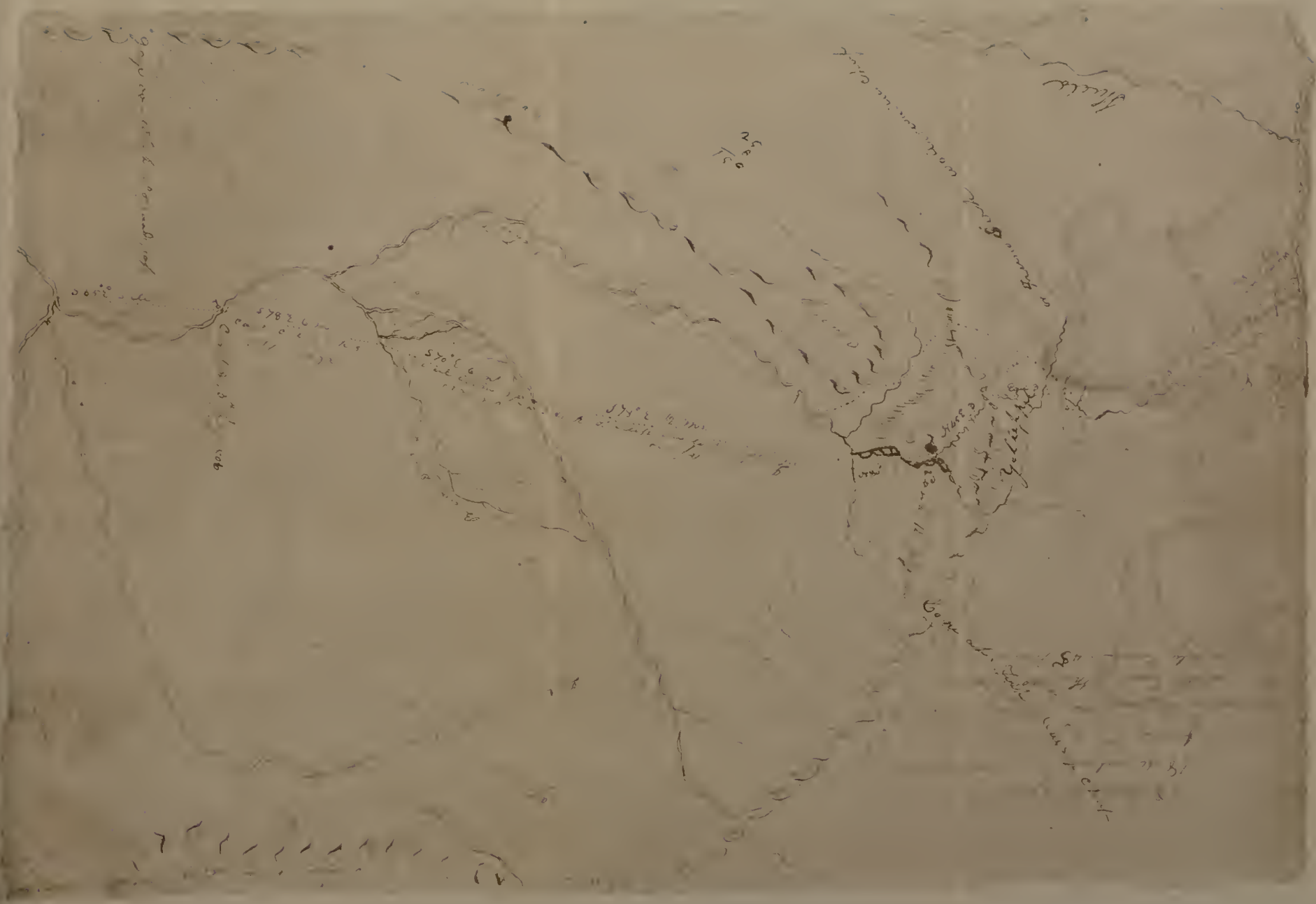
45. Clark's route from Bitterroot River to Forks of Jefferson, showing camping places from July 4-8, 1806.



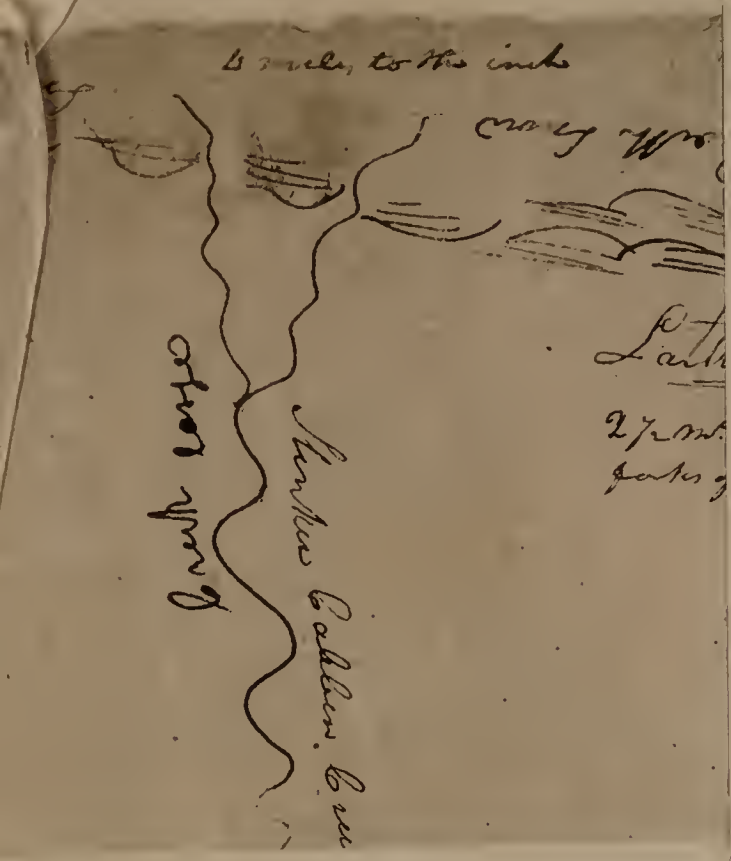
46. "Sketch of Capt Clarks rout from Clark River to the head of Jeffersons River."—July. 5-9, 1806.



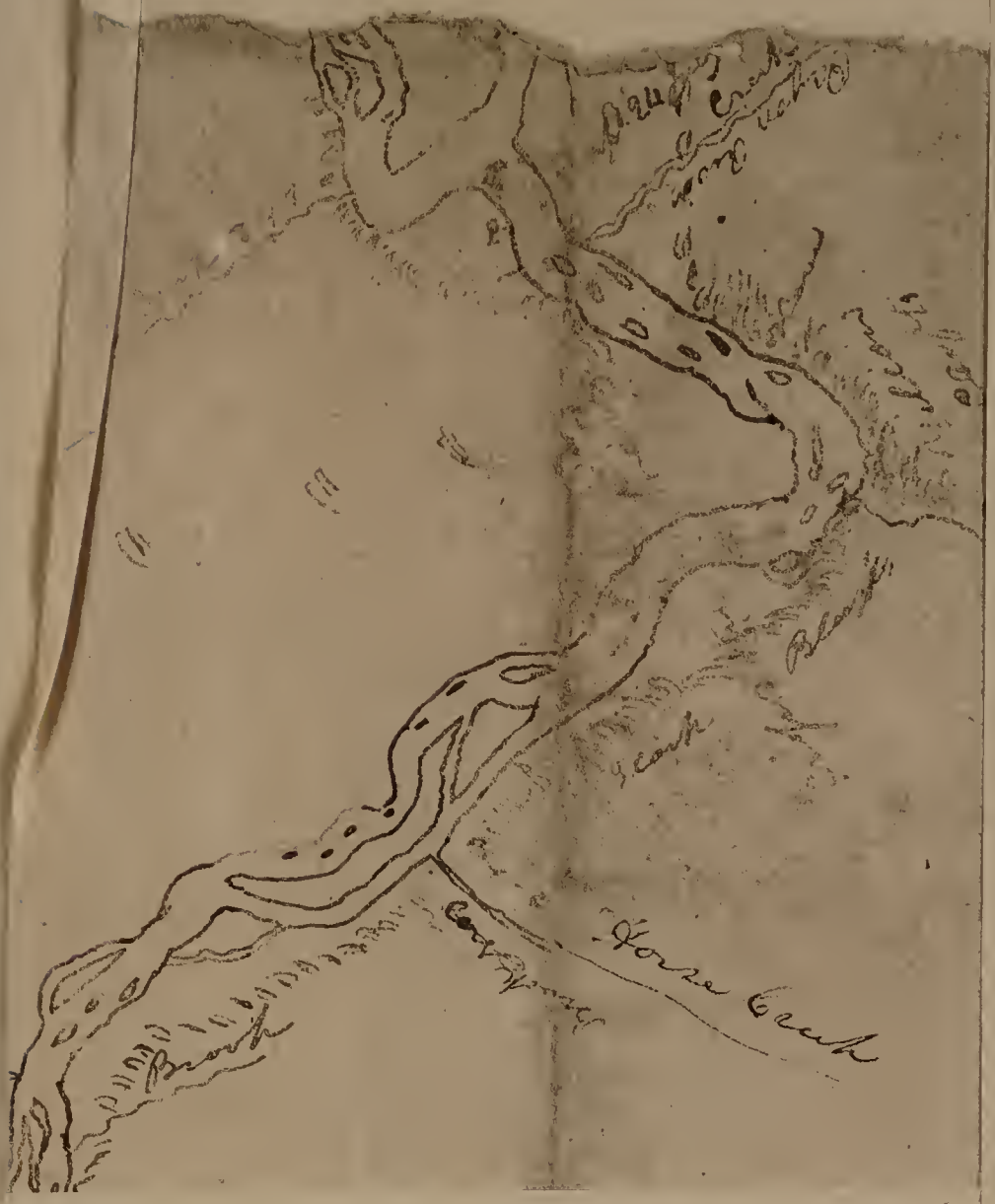
47. Sketch-map of Gallatin and Madison Rivers, with Clark's trail to the Yellowstone, July 13, 14, 1806.

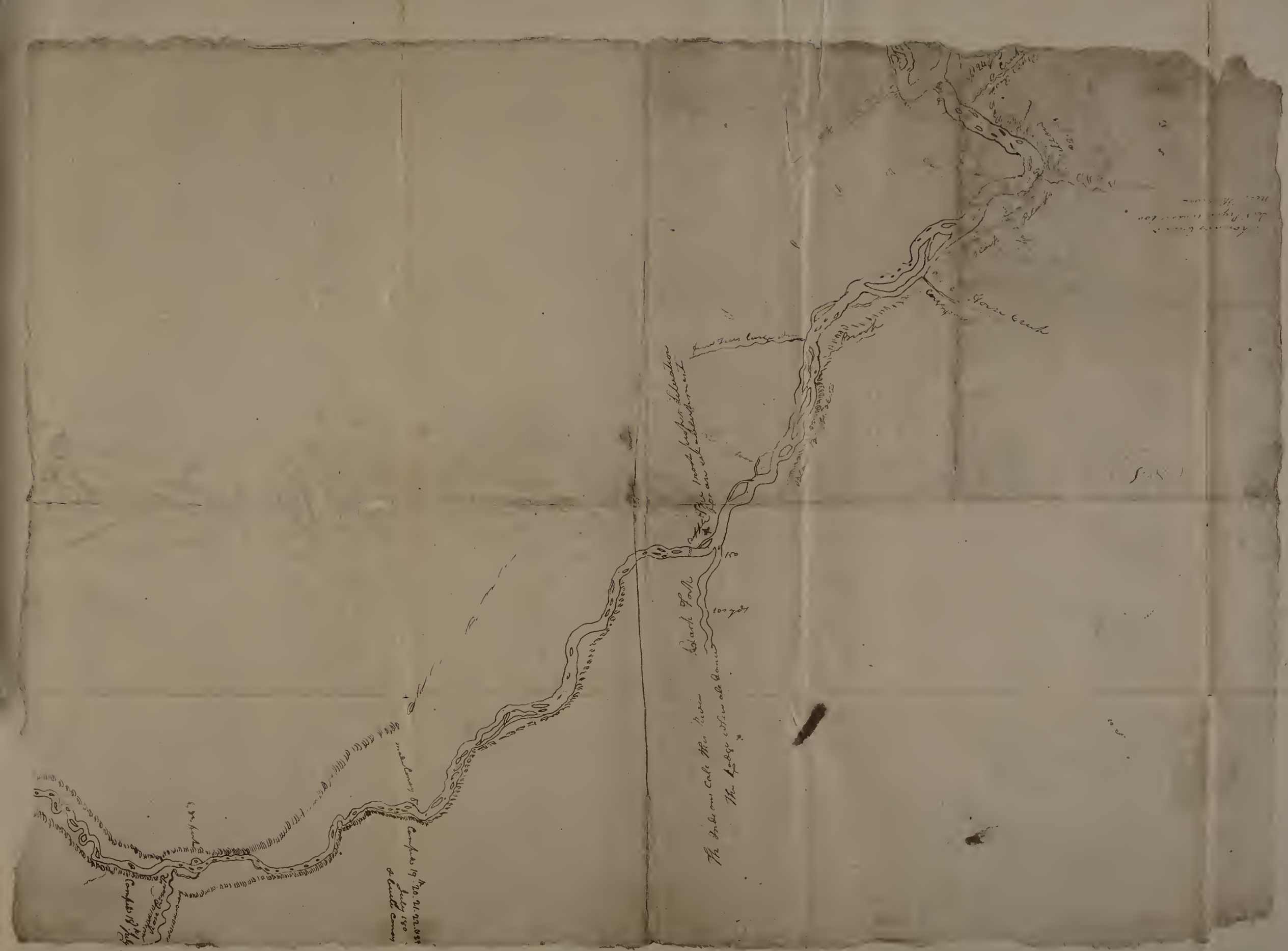


48. Indian trails, derived from native information, of a route from the Three Forks of the Missouri to the Yellowstone, indicating Clark's camping places of July 13-15, 1806.

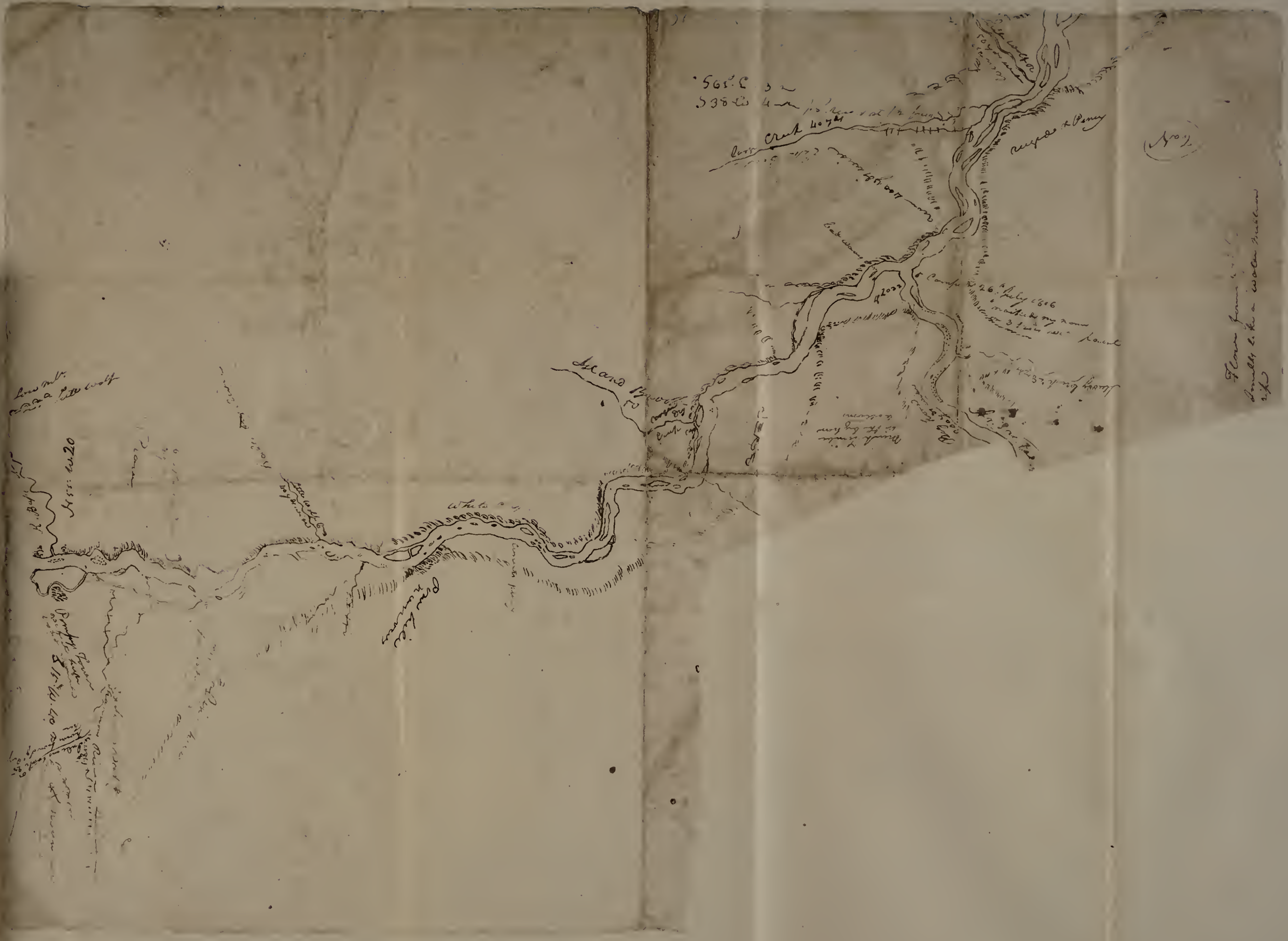

Sinkhole Gallon Creek

Latitude 45° 20' N.
Yellow Stone R.
Clarks Camp
Beaver Island
Camp 18 July 1806
Camp 17 July 1806
Camp 16 July 1806
Camp 15 July 1806
Clarks Camp
Camp 15 July 1806
Clarks Camp
Camp 16 July 1806
Camp 17 July 1806
Camp 18 July 1806
Clarks Camp
Camp 15 July 1806

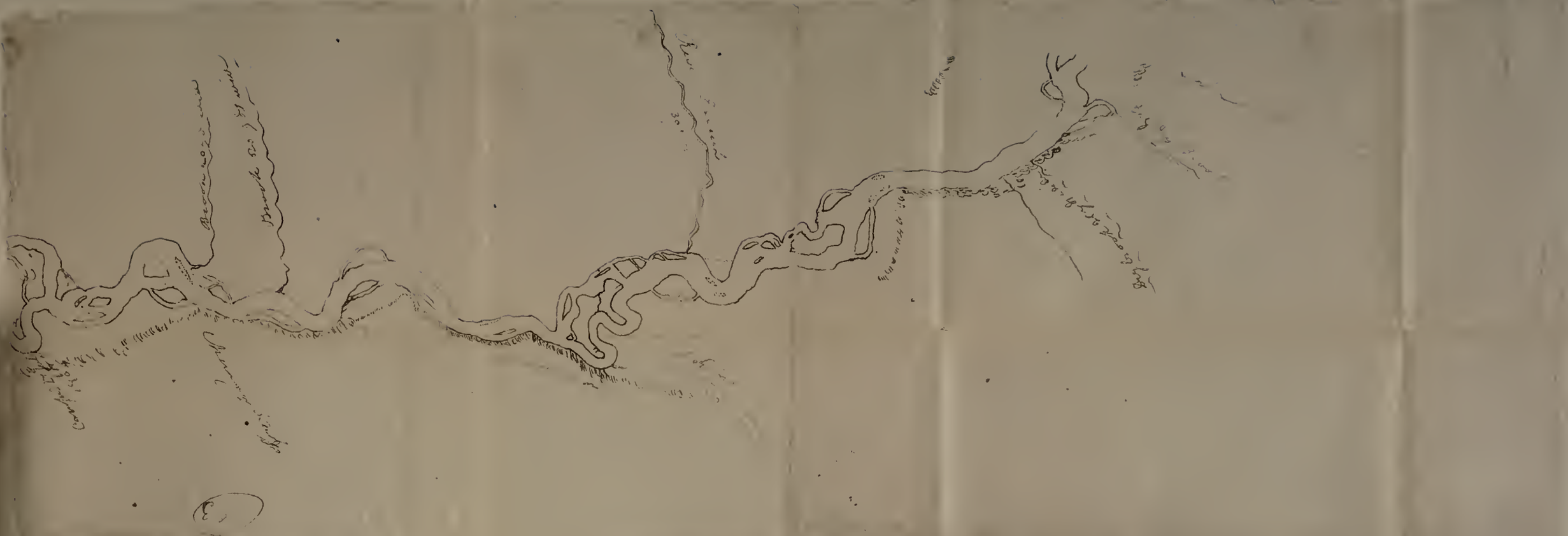

Horse Creek



50. The Yellowstone, from Rose [Stillwater] Creek to Pryor's River, July 18-24, 1806, showing the place where Clark's canoes were built.

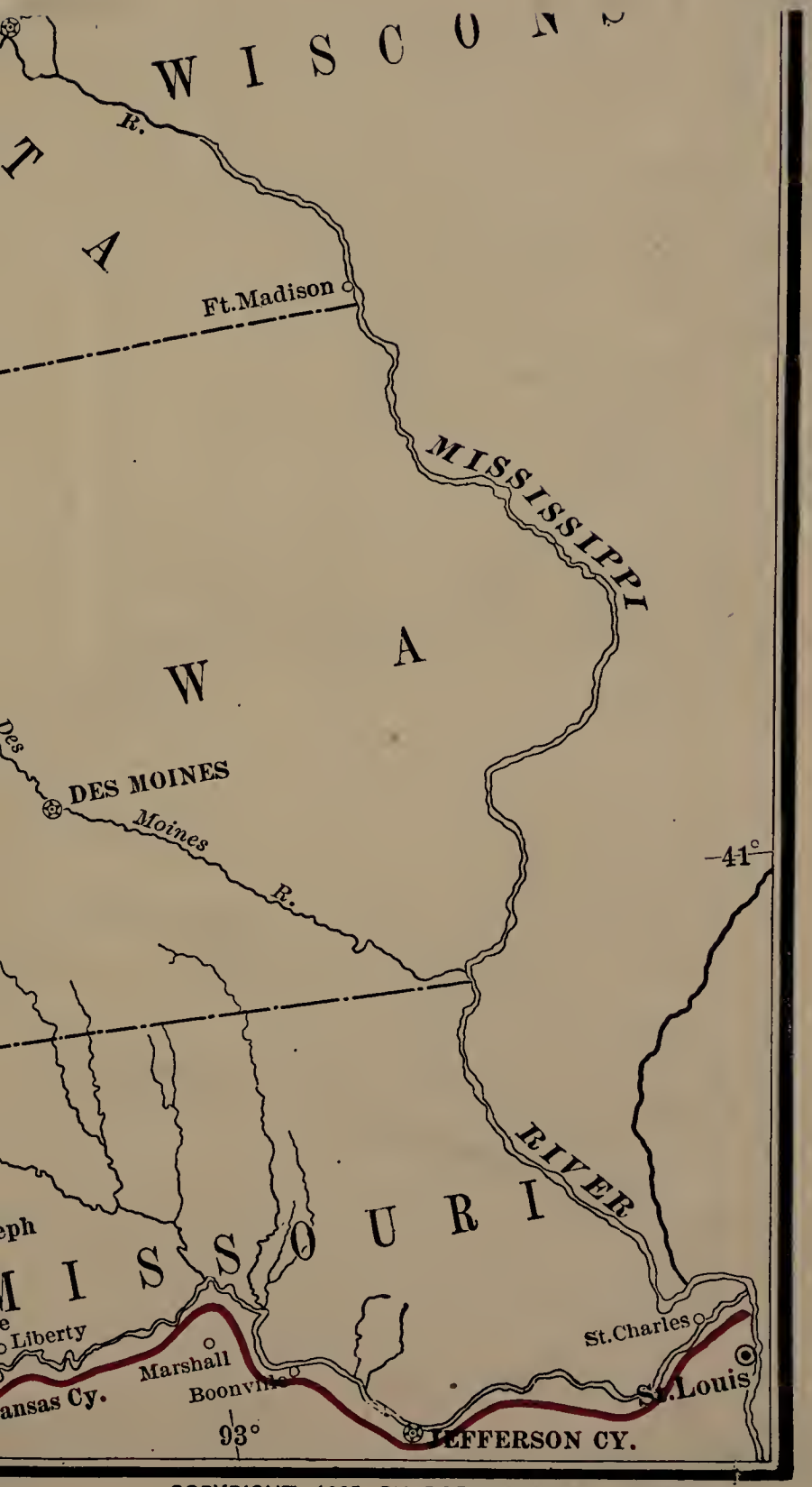


51. The Yellowstone, from Pompey's Pillar to Little Wolf River (Van Horn Creek), passing the mouth of Bighorn River, showing Clark's camps, July 25, 26, 1806.



52. The Yellowstone from Van Horn Creek to Camping Place, July 27, 1806.

53. The Yellowstone, near its junction with the Missouri, showing Clark's camping place of August 1, 1806; also indicating buffalo crossings.



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54. Route of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, showing its relation to modern geographical conditions. Drawn expressly for the present publication, and based upon a study of the original manuscript charts herein reproduced in fac-simile.

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